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ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION
FOR
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET LABOR AREA
CITY OF PROVIDENCE CETA PRIME SPONSOR
BALANCE OF STATE CETA PRIME SPONSOR

MAY 1981

RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

MARY C. HACKETT DIRECTOR

AFFILIATED WITH EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

for

State of Rhode Island

Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area

City of Providence CETA Prime Sponsor

Balance of State CETA Prime Sponsor

May 1981

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PREFACE

This Annual Planning Information (API) Report is designed to provide historical, current, and outlook information for use by manpower planners in developing programs and job training plans for the coming fiscal year. The API includes information on and analysis of employment, unemployment occupational trends and outlook, and projections of persons who may be in need of manpower services.

This publication is a combined report for the State of Rhode Island, the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area, and the two Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Prime Sponsors (PS) in the State, which are the City of Providence and the Balance of State. One report is prepared for all areas due to their geographic and economic overlap. Area definitions can be found in Section 1 of this report. Detailed data has been presented for each area whenever available and practical. Only labor supply information has been provided for individual prime sponsors, whereas labor demand information was based on the entire State. This is in accordance with policies set by the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

Section 1: Description of State and Areas

A. Definition of Areas

Rhode Island, with a total land area of 1,058 square miles, the smallest for any state, had a population of 949,723 as of April 1, 1970, which made it one of the highest in population density with 898 persons per square mile. Rhode Island, whose physical size is comparable to that of the average U.S. County, has often been called a "City-State."

The State consists of five counties: Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence and Washington, the largest of these being Providence County, with a 1970 population of 580,261. The State capital is the City of Providence, which had a 1970 population of 179,213. Three other cities in the State had a 1970 population greater than 50,000: Warwick, the State's second largest city, with 83,694; Pawtucket, with 76,984; and Cranston, 73,037.

Rhode Island enjoys several distinctions; it is the birthplace of textile manufacturing in the United States, as well as the location of the Newport Bermuda Yacht Races, the Americas Cup Races and the Tennis Hall of Fame. The port of Providence is an excellent deep water port, with immediate access to air and rail facilities. Vastly improved highways make the State, the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area, and the City of Providence pivotal to the Northeast and to the Mid-Atlantic States.

Providence is an important regional distribution center for petroleum products as well as for several makes of foreign cars. The headquarters of a significant number of insurance companies are also located in Rhode Island.

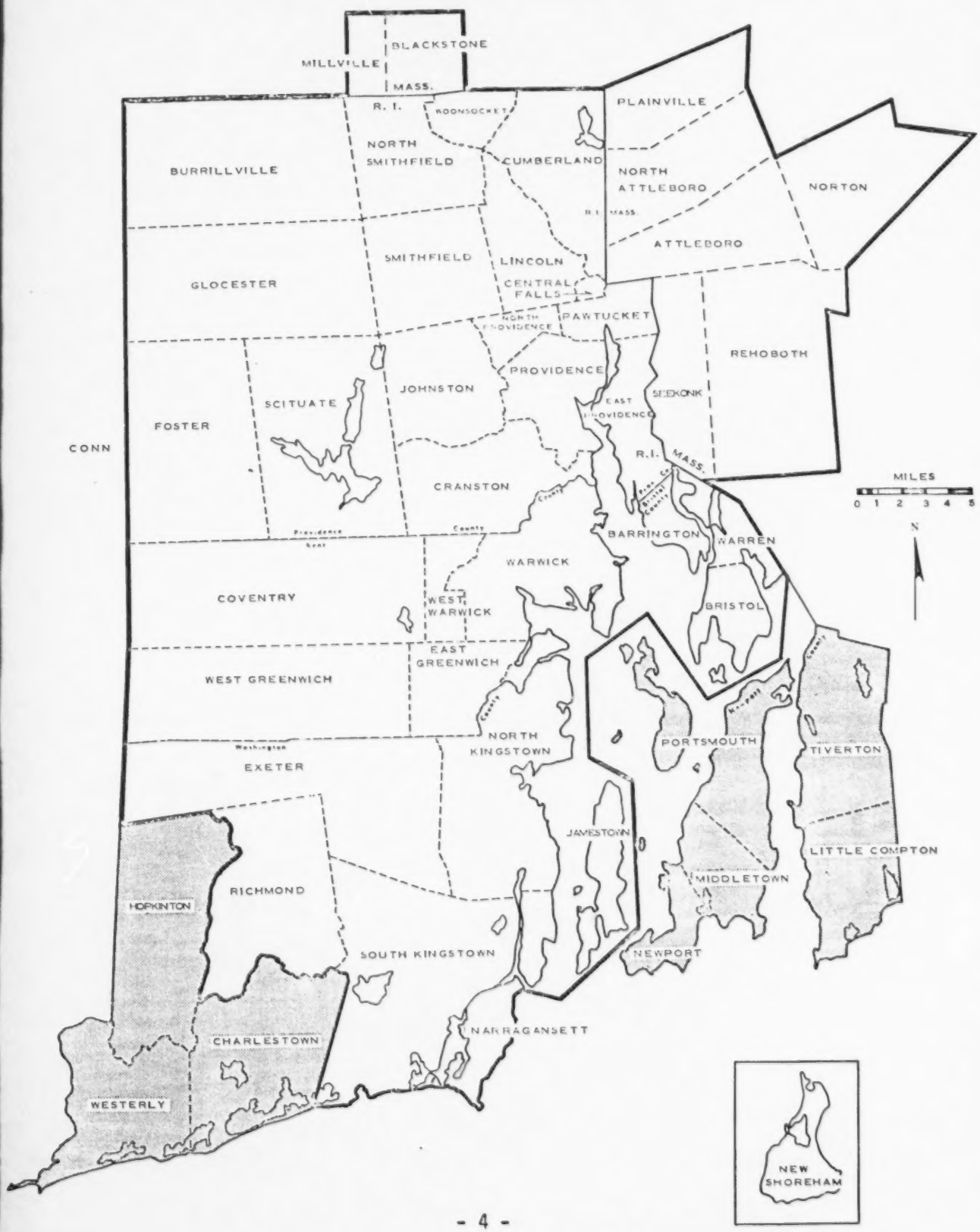
The Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area consists of the towns of Barrington, Bristol and Warren in Bristol County, R.I.; the city of Warwick and the towns of Coventry, East Greenwich, West Greenwich and West Warwick in Kent County, R.I.; the town of Jamestown in Newport County, R.I.; the cities of Central Falls, Cranston, East Providence, Pawtucket, Providence and Woonsocket, and the towns of Burrillville, Cumberland, Foster, Glocester, Johnston, Lincoln, North Providence, North Smithfield, Scituate and Smithfield in Providence County, R.I.; the towns of Exeter, Narragansett, New Shoreham, North Kingstown, Richmond and South Kingstown in Washington County, R.I.; the city of Attleboro and the towns of North Attleboro, Norton, Rehoboth, and Seekonk in Bristol County, Mass.; the town of Plainville in Norfolk County, Mass.; and the towns of Blackstone and Millville in Worcester County, Mass. The 1970 population of the Labor Area was 921,544. There are two CETA Prime Sponsor areas in Rhode Island: the City of Providence, and the Balance of State Prime Sponsor, which is comprised of all the remaining municipalities in the State.

state of RHODE ISLAND

COUNTIES, CITIES & TOWNS

RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
1975

PROVIDENCE WARWICK PAWTUCKET LABOR AREA



B. Economic Developments and Outlook

In 1980 the economy of Rhode Island and the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area experienced a moderate recession. Establishment employment declined while unemployment and the rate of unemployment increased from the previous year.

In 1980 nonagricultural wage and salary establishment employment decreased 1,500 in the State and 4,500 in the labor area. The rate of unemployment in the State increased from 6.7 percent in 1979 to 7.1 percent in 1980; the Labor Area rate rose from 6.7 percent to 7.2 percent.

Recent economic developments and the outlook are examined in greater detail in Sections 2, 3 and 4 of this report. Tables illustrating trends in nonagricultural wage and salary establishment employment, by industry, in the State and labor area are presented in Section 2. Tables illustrating unemployment trends in the State and labor area are presented in Section 4.

The Rhode Island labor force is expected to increase from the 1980 calendar year average of 462,000 to a level of around 465,000 for Fiscal Year 1982, a gain of 3,000 or 0.6 percent. This anticipated increase will be the result of persons continuing to enter the labor force. The Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket labor area's labor force will show a similar gain.

Section 5 of this report, published under separate cover, contains extensive tabulations of population and labor force characteristics projected for Fiscal Year 1982. The projections are presented for the State, its two CETA Prime Sponsors, and the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area.

Historical Labor Force and Unemployment Tables for Rhode Island and the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket labor area are presented in Section 4 of this report.

C. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

Population Change 1960-1970 in the United States, Rhode Island, the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area and Prime Sponsor Areas

Area	1960 Population	1970 Population	Numerical Change	Percent Change
United States	179,323,175	200,363,721	+21,040,546	+11.7
Rhode Island	859,488	949,723	+ 90,235	+10.5
Prov.-War.-Pawt. Area	825,258	921,544	+ 96,286	+11.7
City of Providence PS	207,498	179,213	- 28,285	-13.6
Bal. of State PS	651,990	770,510	+ 118,520	+18.2

Population growth rates obtained from the 1970 Census show the State to be below and the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area to be equal to

the national rate. The nation had a population growth during the decade of over 21 million or 11.7 percent, while Rhode Island showed a gain in overall population of 90,235 or 10.5 percent. The Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area had a total population increase during the past decade of 96,286 or 11.7 percent. This was most significant in that the area's increase exceeded not only the State's percentage change but also represented a large numerical change.

The City of Providence, reflecting the trend of many urban areas in the United States, had a population loss from 1960 to 1970. The 1960 population of the City was 207,498; this dropped to 179,213 in 1970, a reduction of 28,285 or 13.6 percent. The Balance of State Prime Sponsor area increased by 118,520 or 18.2 percent from 1960 to 1970, since it does not include the population loss of Providence. This gain indicates substantial growth in suburban areas of the State during that decade.

The following table is a compilation of Bureau of the Census Population estimates for the State of Rhode Island for the years 1970 to 1979.

Rhode Island Population Since 1970

Date of Estimate	Rhode Island Total Population	Percent Change from Previous Total
April 1, 1970 (Decennial Census)	949,723	-
July 1, 1970	951,000	+0.1
July 1, 1971	960,000	+0.9
July 1, 1972	969,000	+0.9
July 1, 1973	967,000	-0.2
July 1, 1974	940,000	-2.8
July 1, 1975	930,000	-1.0
July 1, 1976	931,000	+0.1
July 1, 1977	933,000	+0.2
July 1, 1978	932,000	-0.1
July 1, 1979	929,000	-0.3

The drop in the State's population after 1973 reflects the results of the Navy Base closings which began in the middle of that year, specifically, the outmigration of transferred military personnel and their families. Since the naval transfers have been completed, the State's population is expected to remain rather stable through Fiscal Year 1982. Detailed population projections have been published under separate cover. Information about these projections is provided in Section 5.

The population of the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area did not suffer as great a loss from the Naval Base closings as did the State

since Newport, Portsmouth and Middletown, where most of the transferred military personnel and their dependents lived, are not part of the labor area. However, the town of North Kingstown, the location of the former Quonset Point Naval Base and the former Davisville Seabee Base, is part of the labor area, so the area did have some loss of population due to these closings.

Population Change 1970-1980 in the United States, Rhode Island, the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area and Prime Sponsor Areas

Area	1970 Population(1)	1980 Population(2)	Numerical Change	Percent Change
United States	200,363,721	226,504,825	+26,141,104	+13.0
Rhode Island	949,723	945,835	- 3,888	- 0.4
Prov.-War.-Pawt. Area	921,544	917,962	- 3,582	- 0.4
City of Providence PS	179,213	156,519	- 22,694	-12.7
Bal. of State PS	770,510	789,316	+ 18,806	+ 2.4

(1) 1970 Census of Population.

(2) Preliminary 1980 Census of Population.

Population growth rates obtained from the preliminary 1980 Census counts show that the State and the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area had population losses while the nation experienced a significant population gain. The nation had population growth during the decade of over 26 million or 13.0 percent, while Rhode Island showed an overall population

loss of 3,888 or 0.4 percent. The Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area had a total population loss during the past decade of 3,582 or 0.4 percent.

The City of Providence, reflecting the trend of many urban areas in the northern United States, had a population loss from 1970 to 1980. The 1970 population of the City was 179,213; this dropped to 156,519 in 1980, a reduction of 22,694 or 12.7 percent. The Balance of State Prime Sponsor area increased by 18,806 or 2.4 percent from 1970 to 1980, since it does not include the population loss of Providence. This gain indicates growth in suburban areas of the State during the past decade.

According to preliminary 1980 Census data, Warwick is still the second largest city in the State, with a population of 87,064, followed by Cranston, at 71,936, and Pawtucket, with 71,033 people.

Section 2: Employment Developments and Outlook by Industry

A. Recent Developments

In 1980 Rhode Island's nonagricultural wage and salary establishment employment experienced a decrease for the first year since 1975. In terms of employment, the State entered into a moderate recession in 1980 but has continued to surpass employment levels of the recessionary period of 1975. Establishment employment averaged 398,500 in 1980, 49,300 or 14.1 percent higher than in the recession year of 1975 and 31,500 or 7.9 percent above the pre-recession year of 1974.

Selected 1970 Census Characteristics Represented as a Percentage of Total Population

Characteristic	Rhode Island	City of Providence
Sex		
Male	49.0	47.3
Female	51.0	52.7
Age		
16-21	11.3	12.4
22-44	27.3	25.3
45 and over	33.0	38.2
65 and over	11.0	14.8
16-64	60.7	61.1
Race and Ethnic Group		
White	96.6	90.0
Black	2.7	8.9
Other Races	0.7	1.1
Spanish-American	0.7	0.8

Educational Level of Persons 25 Years of Age and Over

Level of Education	Rhode Island	City of Providence
Less than 8 years	17.3	19.6
High School Graduate	46.4	40.6
College Graduate	9.4	9.7

The State's 1980 wage and salary employment total represented a net loss of 1,500 or 0.4 percent from 1979. This was the net result of a gain of 3,300 in the nonmanufacturing sector and a loss of 4,800 in the manufacturing sector.

The jewelry industry led, by a wide margin, the decrease in manufacturing employment with a loss of 3,800 jobs. The electrical machinery industry followed with a decline of 500, fabricated metal products lost 400 and textiles fell by 300 positions. The food and kindred products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, primary metal, instruments, and the "all other" manufacturing industries were all down by 200. Apparel experienced the smallest loss with a decrease of 100.

Transportation equipment, up 1,000, provided the brightest spot in the factory sector; the gain was due to increased employment in shipbuilding. Miscellaneous manufacturing rose by 200, and non-electrical machinery picked up 100 jobs.

The gain of 3,300 in nonmanufacturing payrolls was primarily due to an average of 82,800 jobs in the service industry, up 3,500 from the previous year. Government showed an increase of 600 and wholesale and retail trade rose 500. The finance, real estate and insurance industries increased 100 workers from the 1979 average. Two nonmanufacturing industries experienced an annual decrease in employment. Contract construction posted a substantial decline of 1,200 and the transportation, communication and public utilities industries lost 200 workers.

RHODE ISLAND (Rev. 1/81)

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT**

Calendar Year 1980

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARIED EMPLOYMENT	392.0	390.8	393.1	398.2	399.8	403.1	391.0	399.3	402.4	403.8	404.4	404.3	398.5
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	129.1	129.1	129.6	129.7	128.1	128.5	117.0	125.7	127.5	129.4	131.0	128.9	127.8
Food and Kindred Products	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2
Textiles	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.3	12.1	10.7	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.2
Apparel	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.6	6.6	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.0
Primary Metal Industry	8.4*	8.5*	8.6	8.5	8.1	8.0	6.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.0
Fabricated Metal Products	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	8.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.7
Machinery (exc. electrical)	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5
Electrical Machinery	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.4	10.3	10.3	10.8	10.9	11.0	10.9	11.2
Transportation Equipment***	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.1	7.2
Instruments	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2
Jewelry	25.5	25.2	25.6	25.5	25.4	25.5	20.7	25.0	25.4	26.3	27.6	26.8	25.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1	5.3	6.0
All Other Manufacturing	19.5	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.3	19.6	19.3	19.8	20.1	20.2	20.0	19.8	19.7
NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	262.9	261.7	263.5	268.5	271.7	274.6	274.0	273.6	274.9	274.4	273.4	275.4	270.7
Contract Construction	11.9	10.9	10.8	12.3	13.1	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.1	13.1	13.1	12.9	12.7
Trans., Comm. & Public Utilities	13.1	12.9*	13.0*	13.0*	13.0*	13.4	13.2	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	78.9	78.0	78.6	80.0	80.9	82.6	81.2	81.5	82.9	82.6	82.2	84.4	81.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	20.6	20.6	20.8	20.8	20.8	21.1	21.1	21.0	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.1	20.9
Service, except domestic	78.8*	79.8*	80.5	82.3	83.4	83.6	83.7	84.1	85.8	84.6	83.9	83.5	82.8
Government	59.6	59.5	59.8	60.1	60.5	60.3	61.3*	60.0	58.8*	59.7	59.7	60.0	59.9
NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE:													
Self-employed, Farm & Other	26.9	27.5	27.9	27.7	29.0	29.3	29.6	29.3	28.6	28.8	28.2	28.1	28.4
Labor Disputes	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3

* Labor Dispute.

** A count of jobs by place of work.

*** Prior to 1972, Transportation Equipment included in All Other Manufacturing.

RHODE ISLAND

(Rev. 1/81)

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT**

Calendar Year 1979

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARIED EMPLOYMENT	389.5	391.0	394.5	396.4	399.7	404.4	395.8	402.4	405.7	405.1	407.4	407.3	400.0
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	131.2	132.1	132.1	131.3	131.8	134.2	127.7	133.2	134.2	134.7	135.4	133.4	132.6
Food and Kindred Products	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4
Textiles	12.4	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.8	12.2	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.5
Apparel	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2
Primary Metal Industry	7.1*	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	7.7	8.3	8.3*	8.1*	8.4*	8.3*	8.2
Fabricated Metal Products	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.3	9.6	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.1
Machinery (exc. electrical)	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.4
Electrical Machinery	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.7
Transportation Equipment***	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.2
Instruments	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4
Jewelry	29.7	29.6	29.7	29.1	29.3	29.7	27.4	29.1	29.6	29.4	29.7	28.7	29.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.1	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.3	5.8	5.8
All Other Manufacturing	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.7	19.7	20.1	19.5	20.5	20.2	20.4	20.4	19.9	19.9
NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	258.3	258.9	262.4	265.1	267.9	270.2	268.1	269.2	271.5	270.4	272.0	273.9	267.4
Contract Construction	11.3	10.5	11.5	13.5	13.1*	13.5*	15.5	15.7	15.5	15.8	15.7	15.4	13.9
Trans., Comm. & Public Utilities	13.1	13.3	13.4	13.1	13.3	13.7	13.2	13.2	13.7	13.6	13.4	13.5	13.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	79.1	78.5	79.6	79.8	80.7	81.9	80.1	80.8	81.8	80.9	81.8	83.8	80.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.7	21.1	20.8	20.8	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.0	20.8
Service, except domestic	74.5	76.0	77.0	79.1	79.6	80.0	79.9	80.5	81.7	80.8	81.3	80.8	79.3
Government	59.8	60.0	60.3	59.0*	60.5	60.0	58.6	58.2	58.1*	58.5	58.9	59.4	59.3
NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE:													
Self-employed, Farm & Other	27.6	28.1	28.3	26.8	28.6	29.3	29.9	29.2	28.4	28.2	27.8	27.9	28.3
Labor Disputes	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4

* Labor Dispute.
** A count of jobs by place of work.
*** Prior to 1972, Transportation Equipment included in All Other Manufacturing.

Establishment employment in the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area generally followed the same trends as Rhode Island, since most of the area is composed of Rhode Island cities and towns. Total area establishment employment averaged 405,500 in 1980, a loss of 4,500 or 1.0 percent from the 1979 average of 410,000. The area's manufacturing payrolls declined from 147,800 to 141,700, a loss of 6,100. As in the State, the area factory payroll decrease was due predominantly to losses in the jewelry industry.

The area's nonmanufacturing payrolls rose from 262,200 in 1979 to 263,800 in 1980, a gain of 1,600. Annual gains were posted in the service and the finance, real estate and insurance industries.

B. Industry Outlook

Although a minor slowdown in the national economy seems possible in the second and third quarter of calendar year 1981, by the first quarter of Fiscal Year 1982, which begins October 1, 1981, a recovery should be in progress. Employment should continue to expand throughout Fiscal Year 1982, and the average for that period is expected to exceed the record high of calendar year 1979.

Total establishment employment in Rhode Island is anticipated to average around 407,000 in Fiscal Year 1982, which will be 7,000 or 1.8 percent higher than the 1979 record high, and 8,500 or 2.1 percent higher than the 398,500 average for 1980.

PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET LABOR AREA (Rev. 1/81)

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT**

Calendar Year 1980

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARIED EMPLOYMENT	402.0	400.5	402.2	405.9	406.9	409.4	394.4	404.2	406.4	409.7	412.5	412.5	405.5
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	144.1	143.9	144.1	144.0	142.0	142.4	129.0	139.4	141.1	143.2	145.0	142.7	141.7
Food and Kindred Products	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2
Textiles	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.1	11.6	11.5	10.1	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
Apparel	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	6.7	6.8	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2
Primary Metal Industry	11.2*	11.3*	11.2	11.1	10.7	10.5	8.8	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.5	10.4	10.5
Fabricated Metal Products	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.8	10.5	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.7
Machinery (exc. electrical)	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.6
Electrical Machinery	13.1	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.6	12.2	10.8	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	12.0
Transportation Equipment***	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.8	7.1	6.2
Instruments	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.9
Jewelry	32.4	32.0	32.2	32.1	31.9	32.1	26.4	31.7	32.1	33.3	34.8	33.7	32.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.6	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.1	6.7
All Other Manufacturing	20.3	20.2	20.5	20.5	19.9	20.3	20.1	20.8	21.0	21.0	20.9	20.6	20.5
NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	257.9	265.6	258.1	261.9	264.9	267.0	265.4	264.8	265.3	266.5	267.5	269.8	263.8
Contract Construction	12.1	11.0	11.0	12.5	13.3	13.8	13.7	13.7	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.2	12.9
Trans., Comm. & Public Utilities	13.0	13.0*	13.0*	12.9*	13.0*	13.4	13.0	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	80.0	79.0	79.4	79.7	80.6	82.0	80.1	80.4	81.8	82.1	82.6	84.9	81.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.9	21.1	21.1	21.0	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.1	20.9
Service, except domestic	76.2*	76.9*	77.8	79.5	80.4	80.1	79.9	80.0	80.5	80.6	80.9	80.7	79.5
Government	55.9	56.0	56.1	56.5	56.7	56.6	57.6*	56.3	55.4	56.0	56.0	56.4	56.3
NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE:													
Self-employed, Farm & Other	26.0	26.5	26.8	26.6	27.7	28.0	28.0	27.9	27.1	27.4	27.0	27.0	27.2
Labor Disputes	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2

* Labor Dispute.
** A count of jobs by place of work.
*** Prior to 1975, Transportation Equipment included in All Other Manufacturing.

PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET LABOR AREA (Rev. 1/81)

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT**

Calendar Year 1979

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARIED EMPLOYMENT	401.5	402.7	405.7	407.7	409.6	413.7	402.4	410.7	415.4	415.1	417.3	417.5	410.0
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	146.9	147.7	147.7	147.3	147.3	149.9	141.2	148.4	149.5	149.5	149.9	148.1	147.8
Food and Kindred Products	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4
Textiles	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.2	11.2	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.2	11.9
Apparel	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3
Primary Metal Industry	9.8*	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.2	10.2	11.1	11.1*	10.8*	10.9*	11.0*	10.9
Fabricated Metal Products	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.5	11.5	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.3	12.1
Machinery (exc. electrical)	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.6	10.4	10.6	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.8	11.0	10.7
Electrical Machinery	12.9	13.0	12.8	13.1	13.1	13.2	12.8	13.1	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.9	13.0
Transportation Equipment***	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5
Instruments	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.1
Jewelry	36.8	36.6	36.7	36.2	36.3	36.8	34.2	36.3	36.8	36.4	36.8	35.7	36.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.5	5.5	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.4	6.4
All Other Manufacturing	20.3	20.3	20.4	20.7	20.7	21.2	20.1	21.2	21.1	21.4	21.1	20.7	20.7
NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	254.6	255.0	258.0	260.4	262.3	263.8	261.2	262.3	265.9	265.6	267.4	269.4	262.2
Contract Construction	11.4	10.6	11.6	13.7	13.2*	13.6*	15.8	16.0	15.8	16.1	15.9	15.7	14.1
Trans., Comm. & Public Utilities	12.9	13.2	13.2	12.9	13.1	13.5	12.8	12.9	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	80.9	80.2	81.3	81.2	81.6	82.4	80.0	80.7	82.0	81.9	82.9	85.0	81.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.6	20.8	21.1	20.9	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.9	21.0	20.8
Service, except domestic	72.0	73.5	74.0	76.0	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.8	78.1	78.0	78.5	78.0	76.1
Government	56.8	56.9	57.2	56.0*	57.4	57.0	55.5	55.1	55.7*	55.4	55.8	56.3	56.3
NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE:													
Self-employed, Farm & Other	26.6	27.2	27.3	26.1	27.7	28.3	28.7	28.1	27.4	27.2	26.9	26.9	27.4
Labor Disputes	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4

* Labor Dispute.
** A count of jobs by place of work.
*** Prior to 1975, Transportation Equipment included in All Other Manufacturing.

Total manufacturing jobs will be up about 6,200 or 4.9 percent from their depressed 1980 levels. Jewelry should recover somewhat from the losses seen over the past two years, since real disposable income is expected to increase nationally. Increased demand for wiring devices should lead to gains in electrical machinery. Growth in capital spending will lead to more jobs in machinery, primary metals, and fabricated metal products. Remaining factory industries are expected to rise slightly or remain stable.

Total nonmanufacturing jobs should be up around 2,300 or 0.8 percent over their 1980 level. Government employment could show a slight decrease as declining school enrollments lead to teacher attrition and public service employment programs are cut back. Continued growth in trade and services will more than offset these losses, however. A moderate pickup in construction employment is foreseen as the overall economy improves. Remaining nonfactory industries should remain at their current levels or edge up slightly.

Establishment employment in the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area should generally display the same trends in Fiscal Year 1982 as are expected in the State.

Section 3: Employment Development and Outlook by Occupation

A. Recent Developments

The decrease in the State's employment over the past year led to a decrease in both the total job openings and hard-to-fill openings registered with the Rhode Island Job Service. A hard-to-fill opening is an opening which has been listed for 30 days or more with the Job Service. The percentage of hard-to-fill openings was lower at the end of 1980 than it had been a year earlier. In December 1980, 41.6 percent of the job openings were listed as hard-to-fill as opposed to 64.1 percent in December 1979.

Many of the occupations with a large number of hard-to-fill openings were of a seasonal nature. These occupations would have many openings at certain times of the year and none at other times.

The professional, technical and managerial occupations did not have a large number of hard-to-fill openings throughout the year. The occupation with most long-term openings was general duty nurse. There was also a fairly substantial demand for licensed practical nurses, and social service workers with foreign language ability.

The clerical and sales occupations always show a large number of openings, particularly in the clerical field. These openings are often

entry level positions and generally low paying. The greatest demand was for general office clerks. Other openings in this category include insurance agent, and fiscal operations clerk.

The greatest demand in the service occupations was for security guards. In the restaurant industry there were openings for counter attendant, short order cook, dishwasher and dish carrier. Other openings in this category were for home attendants, ride operator, custodian, cleaner and park security guard.

The farming, fishing and forestry category had four occupations which had a large number of hard-to-fill openings during the year. There was a seasonal demand for groundskeepers, forestry aides, horticultural workers and apple pickers.

The only processing occupation with consistently hard-to-fill openings was that of bleach range operator. There was also a demand for extruder operators and injection molding machine operators during the year.

In the machine trades the occupation of machinist is always in great demand. It is a skilled, well-paying position requiring specialized training, and local employers are constantly looking for experienced workers. The machinist occupation has had a shortage as experienced machinists reach retirement age without qualified replacements.

Benchworking occupations had by far the greatest number of openings unfilled for thirty consecutive days or more in the past year. Most of the hard-to-fill openings in this occupational category were in the jewelry industry. Jobs such as polisher and solderer are always available. These jobs are generally low paying and offer little chance of advancement. There are usually more applicants than openings for these jobs, but due to the high turnover, openings are almost always available. Other hard-to-fill openings in benchworking include framer, electronics assembler, pallet repairer and luggage maker. The positions of utility operator, carpet sewer, sewing machine operator, and gluer usually have a large number of hard-to fill openings.

The structural occupations are of a seasonal nature and have the greatest number of openings in warm weather. The most common openings were for combination welder and insulation installer. It should be noted that most construction workers are hired through labor unions so the Job Service does not have a complete list of employment openings in this field.

The only hard-to-fill openings in the miscellaneous occupations category were for hand packager and store laborer. The following table lists the occupations which had unfilled jobs for more than thirty days in 1980. Also shown is the monthly average of hard-to-fill openings throughout the year.

Occupations With Job Openings Unfilled for 30 Days or More During 1980 -- Range of Openings Unfilled and Monthly Average Number of Openings Unfilled

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Range of Openings Unfilled for 30 Days or More	Monthly Average Number of Openings Unfilled for 30 Days or More
075.374-010	General Duty Nurse	21- 40	34
079.374-014	Licensed Practical Nurse	23- 37	31
099.227-030	Indo-Chinese ESL	0- 35	9
195.367-014	Hispanic Service Specialist	0- 25	7
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	7- 20	15
205.367-054	Survey Worker	0-143	63
209.562-010	Clerk General	37-141	83
216.382-022	Fiscal Operations Clk.	0- 40	10
250.257-010	Sales Agent-Insurance	33- 52	40
311.477-014	Counter Attendant	2- 27	20
311.677-018	Dish Carrier	0- 23	8
313.361-022	Cook-Short Order	4- 30	13
318.367-010	Dishwasher-Machine	0- 29	11
323.687-014	Cleaner-Housekeeping	0- 32	14
342.663-010	Ride Operator	0- 85	21
354.377-014	Home Attendant	25- 44	36
372.367-010	Park Security	0- 21	11
372.667-034	Security Guard	41- 66	50
381.687-014	Custodian Trainee	10- 40	20
403.687-018	Apple Picker	0- 22	6
405.687-014	Horticultural Worker	0- 42	11
406.687-010	Groundskeeper-Park	0-147	40
452.999-777	Forestry Aide	0- 50	13
582.685-018	Bleach Range Operator	0- 20	8
600.280-022	Machinist	1- 29	14
700.381-050	Solderer	27- 43	34
700.687-058	Polisher	0- 26	14
726.684-018	Electronics Assembler	0- 22	8
739.684-078	Framer	0- 22	6
762.684-050	Pallet Rapairer	0- 35	16
783.381-022	Luggage Maker	0- 50	13
786.682-262	Utility Operator	0- 25	18
787.682-014	Carpet Sewer	0- 20	5
787.682-046	Sewing Machine Operator	21- 29	25
794.687-030	Gluer and Hand Slicer	0- 50	13
819.384-010	Combination Welder I	18- 92	40
869.664-014	Insulation Installer	5-172	73
920.587-018	Hand Packager	16- 58	36
922.687-058	Laborer Stores	0- 59	18

B. Occupational Outlook for Fiscal Year 1982

Calendar year 1980 saw a decline in employment, resulting in a decrease in hard-to-fill job openings.

In Fiscal Year 1982 the economy is expected to grow at a slower rate than occurred in past years. Based on the types of occupations which had the greatest numbers of hard-to-fill openings during 1980, many of the jobs which will be available in Fiscal Year 1982 are anticipated to be in relatively low paying, unskilled and generally unattractive occupations. The demand for highly trained persons and college graduates will be rather limited, but there will be a demand for some professional and skilled occupations such as general duty nurse and welder.

It should be noted that the demand list shown here represents only job openings listed with the Rhode Island Job Service and the extent to which the Job Service constitutes a primary hiring channel for a given occupation is not known. Demand, therefore, is more likely to be understated than overstated, and also occupations for which a significant demand currently exists may not be apparent from the data available.

Based on last year's list of unfilled openings, and job openings which have recently been received by the State Job Service, the following is a list of occupations for which there will most likely be a demand in Fiscal Year 1982:

Professional and Technical: General duty nurse.

Clerical and Sales: General clerk, insurance agent.

Service: Security guard, home attendant, counter attendant, custodian.

Processing: Bleach Range Operator.

Machine Trades: Machinist.

Benchwork: Solderer, sewing machine operator, utility operator, gluer.

Structural: Welder, insulation installer.

Miscellaneous: Hand packager, store laborer.

The following table lists occupations with 15 or more hard-to-fill openings at the end of February 1981. This table represents the latest available data on demand for workers.

Occupations With Fifteen or More Job Openings

Unfilled for 30 Days or More at the End of February 1981

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Number of Openings Unfilled for 30 Days or More
007.281-010	Drafting	15
075.374-010	Registered Nurse	27
079.374-014	Licensed Practical Nurse	39
201.362-030	Secretary	26
203.362-010	General Office Clerk	18
205.367-054	Survey Worker	22
209.562-010	Clerical Aide	42
211.462-014	Cashier Checker	36
219.362-010	General Office Worker	25
250.257-010	Sales Agent Insurance	35
290.477-018	Sales Clerk Food	37
372.367-010	Park Security	21
372.667-034	Security Guard	80
406.684-014	Asst. Groundskeeper	26
525.684-030	Fish Cleaner	25
600.280-022	Machinist	15
609.685-018	Machine Operator	15
623.281-030	Outside Machinist	18
700.687-026	Charger II	16
726.684-018	Electronics Assembler	20
740.684-018	Enameler	15
762.684-050	Pallet Repairer	15
804.281-010	Sheet-Metal Worker	18
819.384-010	Welder Combination	30
862.261-010	Pipefitter	18
869.664-014	Plumber Helper	35
899.381-010	Structural Trade Trainee	21
920.587-018	Hand Packager	42
920.687-014	Service Clerk	15

C. Long-Term Occupational Outlook

Data from the revised 1985 Occupational Projections for Rhode Island indicates that the largest number of annual job openings will be found in operative occupations and clerical occupations. Significant numbers of openings will also occur in the service occupations and in the professional and technical category. Very few jobs will be available in the laborer and farm worker categories.

In all occupational groups, the majority of job opportunities will be the result of separations from the labor force, rather than economic expansion. Separations from the labor force include worker retirements, deaths, and persons leaving jobs to raise families.

Only one occupation - general sales clerk - is expected to have more than 1,000 annual job openings between now and 1985. Over two-thirds of these openings will be the result of worker replacement. There are anticipated to be slightly less than 1,000 openings annually for secretaries.

Openings for nurses aides, assemblers, and miscellaneous machine operators are expected to range between 600 and 800 positions annually. General clerical workers and building interior cleaners are expected to have from 500 to 600 openings each year between now and

1985. Between 300 and 500 openings annually are forecast for bookkeepers, cashiers, miscellaneous construction workers, checkers and examiners, wrappers and packers, operatives, janitors and guards.

Occupations which are expected to have between 200 and 300 job opportunities annually are: registered nurses, typists, welders, cooks, food counter workers, waiters and health aides.

Between 100 and 200 annual openings are expected for: physicians; elementary school teachers, accountants; lawyers and judges; financial managers; office managers, tellers; counter clerks, receptionists; shipping and receiving clerks; stock clerks; carpenters and apprentices; electricians and apprentices; plumbers and pipefitters; machinists and apprentices; tool and diemakers, auto mechanics, heavy equipment operators; sewers and stitchers, truck drivers; delivery and route workers; practical nurses; construction laborers; freight material handlers; gardeners and groundskeepers; hairdressers; and child care workers.

The following table lists by occupation the annual average number of job openings expected to occur due to growth and separation between 1976 and 1985.

AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION

DURING 1976 - 1985 PERIOD FOR RHODE ISLAND

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	21,350	6,595	14,755
Professional, Technical, Kindred	2,305	610	1,695
Engineers, Technical	215	85	130
Engineers, Civil	30	5	25
Engineers, Electrical	45	25	20
Engineers, Industrial	50	25	25
Engineers, Mechanical	30	5	25
Engineers, Sales	10	5	5
Engineers, Other	50	20	30
Life and Physical Scientists	45	15	30
Biological Scientists	10	5	5
Chemists	20	5	15
Life, Physical Scientists n.e.c.	15	5	10
Mathematical Specialists	20	5	15
Mathematicians	5	0	5
Statisticians	15	5	10
Engineers, Science Technicians	175	80	95
Agri.,Biol.,Tech.,Exc. Health	5	0	5
Chemical Technicians	20	10	10
Drafters	65	35	30
Electrical, Electronic Tech.	25	15	10
Industrial Engineering Tech.	10	5	5
Surveyors	10	5	5
Engineering, Science Tech. n.e.c.	40	10	30
Medical Workers, Exc. Technicians	505	180	325
Dentists	20	10	10
Dietitians	10	0	10
Optometrists	15	5	10
Pharmacists	55	5	50
Physicians	100	65	35
Registered Nurses	220	50	170
Therapists	65	30	35
Other Med. Wkrs., Exc. Tech.	20	15	5
Health Technologists & Technicians	150	65	85
Clinical Lab Technol., Technicians	45	15	30
Dental Hygienists	25	20	5
Health Record Technol., Tech.	30	10	20
Radiologic Technol., Technicians	20	10	10
Other Health Technol., Technicians	30	10	20

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Professional, Technical, Kindred (Cont'd.)			
Technicians, Exc. Health	15	10	5
Airplane Pilots	5	5	0
Other Technicians Exc. Health	10	5	5
Computer Specialists	85	65	20
Computer Programers	50	40	10
Computer Systems Analysts	25	20	5
Other Computer Specialists	10	5	5
Social Scientists	40	25	15
Economists	20	10	10
Physchologists	10	5	5
Urban and Regional Planners	10	10	0
Other Social Scientists	0	0	0
Teachers	210	-165	375
College and University Teachers	-10	-50	40
Elementary School Teachers	105	-30	135
Preschool, Kindergarten	35	5	30
Secondary School Teachers	-5	-100	95
Teachers, n.e.c.	85	10	75
Writers, Artists, Entertainers	205	65	140
Actors	5	0	5
Athletes and Kindred Workers	10	0	10
Designers	45	25	20
Editors and Reporters	35	10	25
Musicians and Composers	35	10	25
Painters and Sculptors	25	5	20
Photographers	20	10	10
Public Relations Specialists	15	5	10
Writers, Artists, Entertain. n.e.c.	15	0	15
Other Professional, Technical	640	180	460
Accountants	170	50	120
Architects	10	5	5
Clergy	40	0	40
Religious, Exc. Clergy	15	0	15
Foresters, Conservationists	5	0	5
Lawyers and Judges	120	30	90
Librarians	15	0	15
Operations, Systems Research	15	10	5
Personnel, Labor Relation Workers	65	10	55
Research Workers, n.e.c.	30	15	15
Recreation Workers	40	15	25
Social Workers	95	45	50
Vocational, Ed. Counselors	20	0	20

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	2,155	665	1,490
Sales, Credit Managers, Buyers	370	170	200
Bank, Financial Managers	135	65	70
Credit Managers	15	5	10
Buyers, Wholesale, Retail	55	25	30
Purchasing Agents, Buyers, n.e.c.	40	20	20
Sales Managers, Retail Trade	80	40	40
Sales Managers, Exc. Ret. Trade	45	15	30
Administrators, Public Inspectors	150	20	130
Health Administrators	35	15	20
Officials, Admins., Public Admin.	65	10	55
School Admin., College	5	-5	10
School Admin., Elem., Secondary	15	-5	20
Other Admin., Pub. Inspectors	30	5	25
Other Managers, Officials, Prop.	1,635	475	1,160
Funeral Directors	10	0	10
Mgrs., Superintendents, Bldg.	35	10	25
Office Managers, n.e.c.	145	75	70
Officers, Pilots, Pursers, Ship	10	5	5
Officials of Lodges, Unions	5	0	5
Railroad Conductors	5	0	5
Restaurant, Cafe, Bar Mgrs.	65	15	50
Other Mgrs., Administrators	1,360	370	990
Sales Workers	1,230	335	895
Advertising Agents, Sales Workers	30	15	15
Demonstrators	10	5	5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, etc.	95	25	70
Newspaper Carriers and Vendors	0	-5	5
Real Estate Agents, Brokers	70	10	60
Stock and Bond Sales Agents	15	0	15
Sales and Sales Workers, n.e.c.	1,010	285	725
Clerical Workers	4,195	1,515	2,680
Stenographers, Typists, Secretaries	1,365	535	830
Secretaries, Legal	60	30	30
Secretaries, Medical	70	20	50
Secretaries, Other	975	435	540
Stenographers	10	-15	25
Typists	250	65	185
Office Machine Operators	125	25	100
Bookkeeping, Billing Operators	15	5	10
Calculating Machine Operators	10	5	5
Computer, Peripheral Equip.	55	25	30
Duplicating Machine Operators	5	0	5
Keypunch Operators	30	-10	40
Other Office Machine Operators	10	0	10

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Clerical Workers (Cont'd).			
Other Clerical Workers	2,705	955	1,750
Bank Tellers	100	30	70
Billing Clerks	85	45	40
Bookkeepers	390	95	295
Cashiers	345	145	200
Clerical Supervisors, n.e.c.	60	20	40
Collectors, Bill and Account	10	5	5
Counter Clerks, Exc. Food	110	40	70
Dispatchers, Starters, Vehicle	15	5	10
Enumerators and Interviewers	5	0	5
Estimators, Investigators, n.e.c.	75	15	60
Expeditors, Prod. Controllers	75	40	35
File Clerks	50	15	35
Insurance Adjust., Examiners	45	30	15
Library Attendants, Assistants	25	0	25
Mail Carriers, Post Office	15	-5	20
Mail Handlers, Exc. Post Office	20	5	15
Messengers and Office Helpers	15	5	10
Meter Readers, Utilities	5	0	5
Payroll, Time Keeping Clerks	65	10	55
Postal Clerks	15	-15	30
Proofreaders	10	5	5
Real Estate Appraisers	10	0	10
Receptionists	150	45	105
Shipping, Receiving Clerks	115	20	95
Statistical Clerks	60	5	55
Stock Clerks, Store Keepers	120	30	90
Teachers Aides, Exc. Monitors	65	35	30
Telephone Operators	40	-20	60
Ticket Station, Express Agents	15	5	10
Weighers	5	0	5
Misc. Clerical Workers, n.e.c.	590	345	245
Craftsmen and Kindred Workers	2,355	740	1,615
Construction Craft Workers	895	285	610
Carpenters and Apprentices	155	65	90
Brick & Stonemasons and Apprent.	30	10	20
Bulldozer Operators	15	10	5
Cement and Concrete Finishers	10	5	5
Electricians and Apprentices	105	30	75
Excavating, Grading Mach. Oper.	30	15	15
Painters and Apprentices	65	5	60
Paperhangers	5	0	5
Plasterers and Apprentices	0	-5	5

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Craftsmen and Kindred Workers (Cont'd).			
Plumbers, Pipefitters and Apprent.	110	50	60
Roofers and Slaters	15	10	5
Structural Metal Craft Workers	25	10	15
Tilesetters	5	0	5
Const. Wkrs. & Supv. n.e.c.	325	80	245
Metalworking Craft Wrkrs. Exc. Mech.	355	110	245
Boilermakers	10	5	5
Job and Die Setters, Metal	40	15	25
Machinist and Apprentices	115	35	80
Millwrights	5	0	5
Molders, Metal and Apprentices	15	0	15
Pattern and Model Makers	25	10	15
Sheetmetal Workers and Apprent.	25	10	15
Tool and Diemakers and Apprent.	105	30	75
Metalworking Craft Workers, n.e.c.	15	5	10
Mechanics, Repairers, Installers	565	240	325
Air Cond.,Heating,Refrig.Mechanics	80	55	25
Aircraft Mechanics	5	0	5
Auto Body Repairers	30	15	15
Auto Mechanics and Apprentices	140	55	85
Data Processing Mach. Repairers	20	15	5
Farm Implement Mechanics	5	0	5
Heavy Equipm. Mech., Incl. Diesel	135	40	95
Household Appliance Mechanics	20	5	15
Loom Fixers	15	0	15
Office Machine Repairers	30	20	10
Radio, Television Repairers	40	25	15
Railroad, Car Shop Repairers	5	0	5
Other Mechanics and Apprentices	40	10	30
Printing Trade Crafts Workers	70	5	65
Compositors and Typesetters	20	-15	35
Engravers, Exc. Photoengravers	10	5	5
Photoengravers, Lithographers	10	5	5
Pressmen, Plate Prntrs., Apprent.	25	10	15
Printing Trade Crafts Wkrs., n.e.c.	5	0	5
Transportation, Pub. Util. Craftsmen	40	-20	60
Other Crafts, Kindred Workers	430	120	310
Bakers	35	5	30
Cabinetmakers	35	15	20
Carpet Installers	5	0	5
Crane, Derrick, and Hoist Operators	20	10	10
Decorators, Window Dressers	30	5	25
Furniture and Wood Finishers	5	0	5
Glaziers	10	5	5
Inspectors, Other	25	5	20
Jewelers and Watchmakers	80	10	70

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Craftsmen and Kindred Workers (Cont'd.)			
Motion Picture Projectionists	10	0	10
Opticians, Lens Grndr., Polishers	20	10	10
Shipfitters	80	65	15
Shoe Repairers	5	0	5
Sign Painters and Letterers	15	0	15
Stationary Engineers	10	-10	20
Stone Cutters, Stone Carvers	5	0	5
Tailors	10	0	10
Upholsterers	15	0	15
Craft, Kindred Workers, n.e.c.	15	0	15
Operatives	4,340	1,380	2,960
Operatives, Exc. Transport	3,930	1,280	2,650
Semiskilled Metal Workers	510	245	265
Drill Press Operatives	20	5	15
Furnace Tendrs., Smelters, Pourers	10	0	10
Grinding Machine Operatives	30	10	20
Latne, Milling Mach. Operatives	25	10	15
Metal Platers	20	0	20
Other Precision Mach. Operatives	25	15	10
Punch Stamping Press Operatives	60	5	55
Solderers	70	10	60
Welders and Flame Cutters	250	190	60
Semiskilled Textile	180	-80	260
Carding, Lapping, Combing Operatives	0	-10	10
Knitters, Loopers and Toppers	10	0	10
Spinners, Twisters, Winders	75	-15	90
Weavers	20	-20	40
Other Textile Operatives	75	-35	110
Semiskilled Packing, Inspecting	800	360	440
Checkers, Examiners, Mfg.	445	205	240
Graders and Sorters, Mfg.	15	5	10
Meat Wrappers, Retail Trade	15	5	10
Packer, Wrapper, Ex. Meat Produce	320	145	175
Prod.Grader,Packer,Exc.Factory,Farm	5	0	5
Other Operatives, Exc. Transportation	2,440	755	1,685
Insulation Workers	25	15	10
Assemblers	665	345	320
Clothing Ironers and Pressers	20	0	20
Cutting Operatives, n.e.c.	85	25	60
Dressmakers, Exc. Factory	15	-10	25
Dry Wall Installers, Lathers	5	0	5
Dyers	20	0	20

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Operatives (Cont'd.)			
Filers, Polishers, Sanders, Buffers	40	-20	60
Garage Wrkrs., Gas Station Attnds.	20	5	15
Laundry, Dry Cleaning Oprs., n.e.c.	45	5	40
Meat Cutters, Butchers, Exc. Mfg.	20	-10	30
Mixing Operatives	15	5	10
Painters, Mfg. Articles	60	30	30
Photographic Process Workers	15	10	5
Sewers and Stitchers	170	40	130
Furnace Tendr., Stokers Exc. Metal	20	-10	30
Winding Operatives, n.e.c.	50	20	30
Misc. Machine Operatives	680	200	480
Operatives, n.e.c.	470	105	365
Transport Equipment Operatives	410	100	310
Bus Drivers	70	15	55
Delivery and Route Workers	135	55	80
Fork Lift, Tow Motor Operatives	50	25	25
Parking Attendants	5	0	5
Taxicab Drivers, Chauffeurs	15	-15	30
Truck Drivers	130	20	110
Other Trans. Equip. Operatives, n.e.c.	5	0	5
Service Workers	4,085	1,210	2,875
Cleaning Service Workers	1,015	190	825
Lodging Qtrs.Cleaners,Exc.Priv.House	95	45	50
Bldg. Interior Cleaners, n.e.c.	505	145	360
Janitors and Sextons	415	0	415
Food Service Workers	1,010	335	675
Bartenders	75	15	60
Waiters' Assistants	40	30	10
Cooks, Exc. Private	255	85	170
Dishwashers	40	10	30
Food Counter, Fountain Workers	210	85	125
Waiter/Waitress	260	85	175
Food Workers, n.e.c. Exc. Private	130	25	105
Health Service Workers	1,035	500	535
Dental Assistants	50	25	25
Health Aides, Exc. Nursing	100	45	55
Nurses Aides, Orderlies	700	350	350
Practical Nurses	185	80	105
Personal Service Workers	470	130	340
Attend., Rec., Amuse.	15	5	10
Attend., Personal Serv., n.e.c.	35	0	35
Barbers	30	0	30

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Service Workers (Cont'd.)			
Boarding, Lodging Housekeepers	10	5	5
Child Care Workers, Exc. Private	185	95	90
Hairdressers, Cosmetologists	105	10	95
Housekeepers, Exc. Private	35	0	35
Ushers, Recreation, Amusement	5	0	5
Other Personal Service Workers	50	15	35
Protective Service Workers	495	95	400
Firefighters	40	5	35
Guards	330	45	285
Police and Detectives	90	40	50
Other Protective Serv. Workers	35	5	30
Private Household Workers	60	-40	100
Laborers, Except Farm	640	160	480
Carpenters' Helpers	5	0	5
Constr., Labr., Exc. Carpt. Helper	110	55	55
Fishers, Hunters and Trappers	10	0	10
Freight, Material Handlers	135	55	80
Garbage Collectors	25	15	10
Gardener, Groundkeepers, Exc. Farm	120	0	120
Stock Handlers	85	15	70
Vehicle Washers, Equip. Cleaners	25	0	25
Warehouse Laborers, n.e.c.	15	-5	20
Other Laborers	110	25	85
Farmers and Farm Workers	45	-20	65
Farmers and Farm Managers	15	-5	20
Farm Laborers, Farm Supervisors	30	-15	45

D. Potential Occupational Supply

The following table is a list of occupations in which there were 100 or more active applicants on file with the Rhode Island Job Service at the end of February 1981. An active applicant is a person who is available for referral to a job.

Due to continuing high unemployment in the State, there are numerous occupations in which there are a significant number of available applicants. An occupation in which there are over 100 applicants indicates a significant labor surplus. Although not all the applicants are unemployed, at the end of February, 90.6 percent of economically disadvantaged active applicants and 93.4 percent of noneconomically disadvantaged applicants were not working.

Although some of the occupations on this list are not relevant to the types of training programs conducted under CETA, it is hoped that CETA Prime Sponsors will take note of occupations in which there is a significant labor surplus when planning job training curricula.

Occupations With 100 or More Active Applicants at the End of February 1981

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Active Applicants
185.167-046	Retail Store Manager	148
201.362-030	Secretary	249
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	193
209.562-010	General Clerk	723
210.382-014	Bookkeeper	166
211.462-010	Cashier	113
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	321
237.367-038	Receptionist	158
311.477-014	Counter Attendant	131
312.474-010	Bartender	150
313.361-014	Cook	144
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	202
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	443
372.667-034	Security Guard	119
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	196
700.687-058	Polisher	199
729.687-010	Electrical Accessories Assembler	148
739.687-030	Small Products Assembler	119
840.381-010	Painter	206
860.381-022	Carpenter	323
869.664-014	Construction Worker I	293

(Cont'd.)

Occupations With 100 or More Active Applicants

at the End of February 1981

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Active Applicants
899.381-010	Building Maintenance Repairer	102
904.383-010	Tractor-Trailer Truck Driver	129
905.663-014	Heavy Truck Driver	273
906.683-022	Light Truck Driver	168
920.587-018	Hand Packager	881
929.687-030	Material Handler	522

Section 4: Recent Trends in Unemployment

The annual average number of unemployed in Rhode Island in 1980 was 33,000, an increase of 3,000 or 10.0 percent from the 1979 average unemployed total of 30,000. The State's 1980 average unemployment rate of 7.1 percent increased from 6.7 percent in 1979. The State's labor force total of 462,000 increased 12,000 from the 1979 level.

Except for a seasonal increase in June and July, unemployment declined fairly steadily after February, reaching the year's low point in October, when the jobless numbered 27,400 and the unemployment rate was 5.9 percent.

Unemployment in the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area followed the same trends as the State of Rhode Island, due to the geographic overlap.

The average unemployment in the area increased from 30,100 in 1979 to 33,100 in 1980, an increase of 3,000 or 10.0 percent. The area jobless rate also increased from 6.7 percent in 1979 to 7.2 percent in 1980.

Based on the current expectations of a gradual recovery from the 1980 recession, unemployment in Rhode Island is expected to average around 32,600 in Fiscal 1982. This is approximately 400 or 1.2 percent lower than the calendar 1980 level. The jobless rate will decrease to around 7.0 percent in Fiscal 1982 in both the State and Labor Area.

RHODE ISLAND LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

1980

Month	Unemployment	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate	
			Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted
January	34,300	449,500	7.6	6.9
February	36,700	453,800	8.1	7.3
March	34,400	456,000	7.5	7.1
April	34,200	462,400	7.4	7.3
May	31,000	463,800	6.7	7.3
June	35,600	471,700	7.5	7.5
July	38,700	464,200	8.3	7.4
August	36,400	468,800	7.8	7.6
September	29,900	464,800	6.4	7.1
October	27,400	462,900	5.9	6.9
November	27,800	462,600	6.0	6.9
December	29,600	463,600	6.4	6.6
Annual Average	33,000	462,000	7.1	-

SOURCE: R.I. Department of Employment Security

RHODE ISLAND LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

1979

Month	Unemployment	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate	
			Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted
January	32,000	435,900	7.3	6.6
February	32,900	438,000	7.5	6.5
March	30,000	440,300	6.8	6.4
April	29,400	443,700	6.6	6.6
May	26,200	446,900	5.9	6.3
June	31,800	457,700	6.9	6.9
July	36,300	452,200	8.0	7.2
August	30,900	452,900	6.8	6.7
September	26,300	453,800	5.8	6.4
October	26,500	455,100	5.8	6.8
November	26,800	458,900	5.8	6.7
December	31,100	464,500	6.7	7.0
Annual Average	30,000	450,000	6.7	-

SOURCE: R.I. Department of Employment Security

PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET LABOR AREA

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

1980

Month	Unemployment	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate	
			Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted
January	34,500	449,700	7.7	
February	36,500	452,500	8.1	
March	34,300	454,100	7.6	
April	34,200	458,900	7.5	
May	31,500	459,400	6.9	
June	36,100	465,200	7.8	
July	38,900	457,100	8.5	
August	37,100	463,200	8.0	
September	30,500	459,200	6.6	
October	27,700	460,000	6.0	
November	27,100	459,700	5.9	
December	28,600	461,200	6.2	
Annual Average	33,100	458,300	7.2	

SOURCE: R.I. Department of Employment Security

PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET LABOR AREA

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

1979

Month	Unemployment	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate	
			Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted
January	32,700	442,400	7.4	
February	32,800	443,900	7.4	
March	30,300	444,700	6.8	
April	29,400	447,000	6.6	
May	26,400	448,400	5.9	
June	31,500	458,000	6.9	
July	36,300	451,700	8.0	
August	31,000	452,400	6.9	
September	27,300	454,000	6.0	
October	26,300	454,500	5.8	
November	26,400	458,400	5.8	
December	30,700	464,800	6.6	
Annual Average	30,100	451,700	6.7	

SOURCE: R.I. Department of Employment Security

Section 5: Estimate of Needs for Employment and Training Services

Tabulations developed by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, which comprise the majority of this section, have been published under separate cover due to their length. The tabulations consist of projected population, labor force, and unemployment data by race, sex and age. Geographical areas covered by the tabulations are the State of Rhode Island, the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area, the City of Providence and the Balance of State Prime Sponsor.

Persons requesting this data should submit written requests to the Labor Market Information Section, R.I. Department of Employment Security, the address of which appears on the title page of this report. Due to the length of these tabulations and the subsequently large copying costs, it is requested that persons who wish to extract only a few elements of data from the tabulations do so on the premises of the Department, which is open Monday through Friday from 8:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Additional planning data which is not included on the Lawrence Berkeley tabulations is presented on the following tables and in the Appendix. Note that the data presented consists of estimates derived using methods developed by the Employment and Training Administration, and not an actual count of persons. The use of data of known validity, such as administrative records, local surveys, etc., together with the knowledge of the local manpower planner, may be preferable if these estimates differ considerably from other reliable sources of information.

Fiscal 1982 Projected Estimate

of Persons Employed Part-Time

for Economic Reasons

Rhode Island

16,700

City of Providence Prime Sponsor

3,300

Balance of State Prime Sponsor

13,400

Fiscal 1982 Projected Estimate of

Unemployed Vietnam-Era Veterans

Rhode Island	1,350
City of Providence Prime Sponsor	300
Balance of State Prime Sponsor	1,050

Projected Estimate of the Number

of Different Individuals Who Will be

Unemployed in Fiscal 1982

Rhode Island

96,000

City of Providence Prime Sponsor

15,000

Balance of State Prime Sponsor

81,000

Section 6: Characteristics of the Economically Disadvantaged and Other Individuals Needing Employment and Training Services

An economically disadvantaged individual is a person who is a member of a family which either receives cash welfare payments or whose annual income in relation to family size and location does not exceed the most recently established poverty levels determined in accordance with criteria developed by the Office of Management and Budget.

Data concerning the current labor force status of the economically disadvantaged is not presently available. However, detailed data on the characteristics of economically disadvantaged job applicants of the Rhode Island Job Service is presented in the following table. A table is also provided for the City of Providence economically disadvantaged active applicants as of September 30, 1980. A discussion of the data on these tables follows in Section 7.

State of Rhode Island

Characteristics of Economically Disadvantaged and Other Job Applicants

Based on New Applicants During Fiscal Year 1980

	Economically Disadvantaged		Non-Econ. Disadvantaged	
Characteristic	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Age	12,814	100.0	44,867	100.0
Under 20	4,435	34.6	7,194	16.1
20-21	1,097	8.6	5,802	12.9
22-24	1,280	10.0	7,193	16.0
25-29	1,929	15.0	7,855	17.5
30-39	2,459	19.2	7,909	17.6
40-44	594	4.6	2,210	4.9
45-54	731	5.7	3,703	8.3
55-64	271	2.1	2,653	5.9
65 and over	18	0.1	348	0.8
Sex	12,814	100.0	44,867	100.0
Male	6,409	50.0	24,567	54.8
Female	6,405	50.0	20,300	45.2
Highest School Grade Completed	12,814	100.0	44,867	100.0
0- 7	910	7.1	1,592	3.6
8-11	6,544	51.1	12,647	28.2
12	3,953	30.8	18,722	41.7
Over 12	1,407	11.0	11,906	26.5
Residence	12,814	100.0	44,867	100.0
Urban	12,797	99.9	44,659	99.5
Rural	17	0.1	208	0.5

State of Rhode Island

Characteristics of Economically Disadvantaged and Other Job Applicants

Based on New Applicants During Fiscal Year 1980

Characteristic (Cont'd.)	Economically Disadvantaged		Non-Econ. Disadvantaged	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Race	12,814	100.0	44,867	100.0
White	9,421	73.5	40,603	90.5
Black	2,052	16.1	2,452	5.5
American Indian	56	0.4	45	0.1
Other	397	3.1	166	0.4
Hispanic	731	5.7	1,541	3.4
INA	157	1.2	60	0.1
Unemployment Insurance Claimant	1,877	14.6	20,465	45.6
Veteran	1,048	8.2	5,376	12.0
Recently Separated	335	32.0	1,578	3.5
Disabled	72	6.9	328	0.7
Vietnam-Era	378	36.0	2,339	5.2
Other Veteran Preference	4	0.4	10	0.1
All Other Veteran	74	7.1	480	1.1
Handicapped	693	5.4	1,485	3.3
Physically Disabled	641	5.0	1,432	3.2
Mentally Retarded	33	0.3	33	0.1
Mentally Restored	19	0.1	20	0.1
Food Stamp Recipient	2,050	16.0	354	0.8
Welfare Recipient	5,142	40.1	1	0.1
WIN Program Participant	4,113	32.1	0	0.0

State of Rhode Island

Characteristics of Economically Disadvantaged and Other Job Applicants

Based on New Applicants During Fiscal Year 1980

	Economically Disadvantaged		Non-Econ. Disadvantaged	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Characteristic (Cont'd.)				
Seasonal Farm Worker	2	0.1	10	0.1
Migrant Farm Worker	1	0.1	5	0.1
Migrant Food Processing Worker	1	0.1	2	0.1
Employment Status	12,814	100.0	44,867	100.0
Full Time	544	4.2	2,106	4.7
Part Time	536	4.2	1,289	2.9
Not Working	11,734	91.6	41,472	92.4
Job Attachment (on strike or short-term layoff)	271	1.8	3,179	7.0
TOTAL NEW APPLICANTS	12,814	100.0	44,867	100.0

Percentages may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Employment Security Automated Reporting System Tables 06 and B06 for Fiscal Year Ending September 1930.

City of Providence

Characteristics of Economically Disadvantaged and Other Job Applicants

Based on Active Applicants as of September 30, 1980

	Economically Disadvantaged		Non-Econ. Disadvantaged	
Characteristic	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Age	3,566	100.0	3,476	100.0
Under 20	361	10.1	294	8.5
20-21	183	5.1	326	9.4
22-24	328	9.2	543	15.8
25-29	709	19.9	755	21.6
30-39	1,211	34.0	764	22.0
40-44	318	8.9	194	5.6
45-54	354	9.9	326	9.4
55-64	95	2.7	246	7.0
65 and over	7	0.2	23	0.7
Sex	3,566	100.0	3,476	100.0
Male	1,069	30.0	2,040	58.7
Female	2,497	70.0	1,436	41.3
Highest School Grade Completed	3,566	100.0	3,476	100.0
0- 7	424	11.9	237	6.8
8-11	1,656	46.5	1,165	33.5
12	1,139	31.9	1,201	34.6
Over 12	347	9.7	873	25.1
Residence	3,566	100.0	3,476	100.0
Urban	3,566	100.0	3,476	100.0
Rural	0	0.0	0	0.0

City of Providence

Characteristics of Economically Disadvantaged and Other Job Applicants

Based on Active Applicants as of September 30, 1980

	Economically Disadvantaged		Non-Econ. Disadvantaged	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Characteristic (Cont'd.)				
Race				
White	1,760	49.4	2,451	70.5
Black	1,103	30.9	594	17.1
American Indian	21	0.6	3	0.1
Other	352	9.9	385	11.1
Hispanic	311	8.7	37	1.0
INA	19	0.5	6	0.2
Unemployment Insurance Claimant	547	15.3	2,222	64.0
Veteran	195	5.5	515	14.8
Recently Separated	57	1.6	155	4.5
Disabled	15	0.4	31	0.9
Vietnam-Era	21	0.6	34	1.0
Handicapped	162	4.5	142	4.1
Food Stamp Recipient	622	17.4	55	1.6
Welfare Recipient	2,671	74.9	2	0.1
WIN Program Participant	2,544	71.3	1	0.1

City of Providence

Characteristics of Economically Disadvantaged and Other Job Applicants

Based on Active Applicants as of September 30, 1980

	Economically Disadvantaged		Non-Econ. Disadvantaged	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Characteristic (Cont'd.)				
Seasonal Farm Worker	0	0.0	0	0.0
Migrant Farm Worker	0	0.0	0	0.0
Migrant Food Processing Worker	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTAL NEW APPLICANTS	3,566	100.0	3,476	100.0

Percentages may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Employment Security Automated Reporting System Table 93 for Period Ending September 30, 1980.

Section 7: Barriers to Employment of the Economically Disadvantaged and Employment Problems of Individuals Other than the Economically Disadvantaged

Economically disadvantaged individuals frequently have a more difficult time obtaining employment than nondisadvantaged persons. Analysis of the data on the tables presented in Section 6 illustrates many of the barriers to employment that affect the economically disadvantaged more than the nondisadvantaged in the State of Rhode Island and the City of Providence.

Race is sometimes a barrier to employment: only 5.5 percent of the nondisadvantaged active applicants were black compared to 16.1 percent of the disadvantaged. A higher percentage of disadvantaged was also observed in other nonwhite groups.

An inadequate education is a definite barrier to employment. While 68.2 percent of nondisadvantaged applicants had 12 or more years of education, only 41.8 percent of the disadvantaged were high school graduates or better. Of the disadvantaged group, 51.1 percent had only 8 to 11 years of schooling, compared to only 28.2 percent of the nondisadvantaged applicants.

A larger proportion of the disadvantaged were handicapped - 5.4 percent compared to 3.3 percent of the nondisadvantaged. Larger proportions of

both physical and mental handicaps were recorded in the disadvantaged group. Because of employment barriers such as those mentioned above, disadvantaged persons frequently lack significant work experience. This lessens their ability to compete for jobs in the labor market. There are also problems such as language barriers, lack of transportation and the need for day care services for children of economically disadvantaged mothers which further impair the job opportunities of the disadvantaged.

Many noneconomically disadvantaged persons also face significant employment problems. Some work in seasonal industries, most significantly industries which are dependent upon summer tourist trade and holiday buying. Persons working in such jobs frequently depend upon the State Job Service for referrals.

Persons unemployed because of establishment closings, product changes or technological displacement are another group requiring employment and training services. Many persons who are jobless due to plant closings may possess obsolete skills or skills for which there is no longer a demand in the area. During the 1975 recession, many textile jobs were lost permanently due to plant closings. Even though there has been a relative stabilization in textile employment in the past few years, persons losing their jobs in this industry must frequently seek reemployment in other occupations. These persons may require some retraining.

Veterans made up 12.0 percent of the noneconomically disadvantaged job applicants and 8.2 percent of those economically disadvantaged. Of the total economically disadvantaged veterans, 32.0 percent were recently separated and 36.0 percent were Vietnam Era.

New entrants to the labor force are also a significant portion of non-disadvantaged job seekers. College and high school graduates frequently use the State Job Service as a vehicle of entry into the labor force. Returning veterans seeking civilian employment are another important group whom the Job Service assists in searching for jobs.

A worsening problem is that of young persons entering the labor force lacking education and/or job skills. During Fiscal Year 1980, 34.6 percent of all economically disadvantaged new applicants were under 20, while 58.2 percent had less than twelve years of education. It is very difficult for a young, unskilled applicant to find a good job in the current job market in which there is an excess of applicants. Generally, the only opportunities open to them are in low paying, unskilled positions with little advancement potential. The 1980 recession led to even more difficulties for new and re-entrants to the labor force, since they had to compete with skilled and experienced workers who have been laid off.

Data on the economically disadvantaged applicants for the City of Providence was obtained and compared to State data. For the City of

Providence, 50.6 percent of new applicants were economically disadvantaged compared to 22.2 percent for the State as a whole. The City of Providence also had a greater preponderance of females and non-whites. Females comprised 55.9 percent of the Providence applicants compared to 46.3 percent for the entire State. Only 60.0 percent of Providence applicants were white as compared to 86.7 percent for all of Rhode Island. Finally, 49.4 percent of Providence applicants had less than twelve years education as opposed to 37.6 percent for the State.

- APPENDIX -

Sources of Data

Population totals and characteristics for 1970 and 1980 were obtained from the 1970 and 1980 Census of Population and Housing.

Estimates of the total population of Rhode Island for years since 1970 were obtained from Current Population Reports of the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, and the R.I. Division of Statewide Planning.

Projections of total population for Rhode Island, The City of Providence, and the Balance of State Prime Sponsor were furnished by the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor.

Projected characteristics of the population and labor force were derived by the Employment and Training Administration, in conjunction with the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.

Operating statistics, establishment employment data, and unemployment estimates prepared by the Rhode Island Department of Employment Security were the major sources of current data. Unemployment estimates are prepared in accordance with the methodology required by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Data on the characteristics of job applicants was obtained from Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Tables 06, B06, 93, and 96.

Data on job openings was obtained from Job Bank summary tables.

Projections of establishment employment were derived in part from the Rhode Island Economic Model, which is managed by the Division of the Budget, Rhode Island Department of Administration.

Technical Notes and Explantory Material

The area manpower and unemployment information in this report was compiled by the Labor Market Information Section of the Rhode Island Department of Employment Security, affiliated with the Employment and Training Administration and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Data in the report is based in part on current survey data collected from a sample of local employers, as well as information developed in the course of the normal operations of the Job Service and unemployment insurance programs operated by the Rhode Island Department of Employment Security. These data were supplemented by other information from organizations and agencies which work cooperatively with the State Job Service in the implementation of various manpower training, vocational education, anti-poverty, and welfare programs and community development activities.

An explanation of some of the technical terminology for various items discussed in the report is given below.

Labor Area

A labor area is a geographical area consisting of a central city or communities in which there is a concentration of economic activity and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residences. Basic emphasis is on the relationship between the workers'

place of residence and place of work. The labor area covered by this report is defined in Section 1.

Employment

Nonagricultural wage and salary establishment employment refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the 12th), and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. To the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period, the establishment payroll records may count a person more than once. In addition, the payroll data include incommuters who live outside the state or labor area, but no outcommuters who work outside the state or area.

"All other nonagricultural employment" includes persons who work in nonfarm industries in the area who are not on payrolls, such as the self-employed, domestic workers in private households, and unpaid family workers. Estimates for this employment component are developed on a somewhat different basis than explained above, and are based on place of residence of the persons employed.

Unemployment

Unemployment data included in this report for the State of Rhode Island and the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area are conceptually comparable with those released by the U.S. Department of Labor each month for the country as a whole. However, they are developed on the basis of a different procedure.

The national data are based on a sample of households throughout the country. The state and area information starts with a count of persons eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. To this total are added appropriate estimates for unemployed persons who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits and are still unemployed; persons who have delayed filing for benefits but who were not working; unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were not qualified to receive them; workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment insurance; and unemployed persons newly entering or reentering the labor force.

The area estimates thus include all workers not at work but actively seeking work in the sample week in each month, or who had made specific efforts to find a job during the past four weeks.

The unemployment data also include those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to a job, or were waiting to report to a new job to start within the following 30 days.

Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of civilian labor force.

Civilian Labor Force

Civilian labor force represents the sum of all employed persons (exclusive of the Armed Forces), the unemployed, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not considered either employed or unemployed. The employment component of the civilian labor force has been adjusted to reflect place of residence.

Both total employment and total unemployment have been adjusted or "benchmarked" to similar data for Rhode Island obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), which is the source of national employment and unemployment data. The CPS is a monthly survey of households conducted in each state. This benchmarking procedure is required by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hard-to-Fill Openings and Hard-to-Place Applicants

The information on hard-to-fill job openings and hard-to-place job applicants found in this report is based on data on job openings listed

and applicants registered for work with the Rhode Island Job Service. While such openings are in general reasonably representative of the kinds of occupations in demand in the area, Job Service unfilled openings (the total of employer orders which are on file and which have not been filled as of a particular day) may understate needs in some occupations for which hiring is normally handled through other channels such as union hiring halls. Openings unfilled for one month or more are generally considered hard-to-fill.

Job applicants registered with the Job Service are reasonably representative of the available worker supply in most occupational categories. These job seekers include unemployed persons, new and re-entrants to the labor force, and currently employed workers seeking a job change.

CETA Planning Tables

The following tables provide Fiscal Year 1982 estimates of the number and characteristics of clients eligible for various employment and training programs conducted under CETA. These tables are required by the Forms Preparation Handbook. Tables are presented for both Rhode Island CETA Prime Sponsors.

BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
(Fiscal Year 1982)

Total, for PS area: DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS	General Population	Estimated number of persons potentially eligible for CETA programs	Estimated number of persons unemployed for 15 weeks or more	Estimated number of persons whose family income is less than OMB poverty guidelines	Estimated number of persons receiving AFDC or State or local public assistance
	782,527	90,985	23,625	68,410	23,057
Sex					
Male	369,592	29,297	10,986	22,028	4,071
Female	412,935	61,688	12,639	46,382	18,986
Age					
19 & under	243,641	9,917	6,024	7,457	5,250
20 - 21	32,833	4,640	1,890	3,489	1,452
22 - 44	230,622	66,146	13,372	49,734	13,864
45 - 54	83,860	8,462	1,748	6,362	2,061
55 & over	191,571	1,820	591	1,368	429
Race/Ethnic Group					
White	770,391*	81,704	21,192	61,432	17,247
Black	8,745*	5,732	1,559	4,310	3,412
Hispanic		2,457	662	1,847	1,199
American Indian or Alaskan Native	3,391	364	95	274	115
Asian or Pacific Islander		728	117	547	1,084

*Includes Hispanic

BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
(Fiscal Year 1982)

Demographic Groups	Estimated Percent of Persons Eligible in Area for Title II-D	Estimated Percent of Persons eligible in Area for Title II-B
Sex		
Male	9.7	48.4
Female	90.3	51.6
Age		
19 & under	23.3	10.9
20 - 21	6.6	5.1
22 - 44	59.5	72.7
45 - 54	8.6	9.3
55 & over	2.0	2.0
Race/Ethnic Group		
White (Non-Hispanic)	76.8	89.8
Black (Non-Hispanic)	13.2	6.3
Hispanic	4.7	2.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.5	0.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	3.8	0.8

BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
(Fiscal Year 1982)

Demographic Groups	Estimated Percent of Persons Eligible in Area for SYEP	Estimated Percent of Persons Eligible in Area for YETP
Sex		
Male	58.0	47.0
Female	42.0	53.0
Age		
14 - 15	49.0	1.0
16 - 19	50.0	82.0
20 - 21	1.0	17.0
Race/Ethnic Group		
White (Non-Hispanic)	90.8	90.8
Black (Non-Hispanic)	6.2	6.2
Hispanic	2.3	2.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.4	0.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3	0.3

BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
(Fiscal Year 1982)

Demographic Groups	Estimated Percent of Persons Eligible in Area for YCCIP
Sex	
Male	53.3
Female	46.7
Race/Ethnic Group	
White (Non-Hispanic)	95.2
Black (Non-Hispanic)	2.9
Hispanic	1.6
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.1

BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR
(Fiscal Year 1982)

Demographic Groups	Estimated Percent of Persons Elibible in Area for Title VI	Estimated Percent of Persons Eligible in Area for Title VII
Sex		
Male	9.7	48.4
Female	90.3	51.6
Age		
19 & Under	23.3	10.9
20 - 21	6.6	5.1
22 - 44	59.5	72.7
45 - 54	8.6	9.3
55 & Over	2.0	2.0
Race/Ethnic Group		
White (Non-Hispanic)	76.8	89.8
Black (Non-Hispanic)	13.2	6.3
Hispanic	4.7	2.7
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.5	0.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	3.8	0.8

CITY OF PROVIDENCE PRIME SPONSOR
(Fiscal Year 1982)

	General Population	Estimated Number of Persons Potentially Eligible for CETA Programs	Estimated Number of Persons Unemployed for 15 Weeks or More	Estimated Number of Persons Whose Family Income is Less Than OMB Poverty Guidelines	Estimated Number of Persons Receiving AFDC or State or Local Public Assistance
Total, for PS Area:	146,042	31,497	4,050	23,682	13,187
DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS					
Sex					
Male	68,231	9,447	1,742	7,105	2,389
Female	77,811	22,048	2,308	16,577	10,798
Age					
19 & Under	44,104	3,181	1,162	2,392	3,207
20 - 21	5,762	1,606	275	1,203	812
22 - 44	39,596	22,678	2,133	17,051	7,742
45 - 54	14,628	3,118	316	2,344	1,150
55 & Over	41,952	914	114	687	240
Race/Ethnic Group					
White	127,343*	15,622	2,017	11,746	6,502
Black	16,859*	9,796	1,353	7,365	3,864
Hispanic		3,118	413	2,345	1,226
American Indian or Alaskan Native	1,841	189	20	142	92
Asian or Pacific Islander		2,772	247	2,084	1,503

*Includes Hispanics

CITY OF PROVIDENCE PRIME SPONSOR
(Fiscal Year 1982)

Demographic Groups	Estimated Percent of Persons Eligible in Area for SYEP	Estimated Percent of Persons Eligible in Area for YETP
Sex		
Male	55.2	50.8
Female	44.8	49.2
Age		
14 - 15	1.0	48.7
16 - 19	75.2	50.7
20 - 21	23.8	0.6
Race/Ethnic Group		
White (Non-Hispanic)	47.0	47.0
Black (Non-Hispanic)	39.6	39.6
Hispanic	8.3	8.3
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.5	0.5
Asian or Pacific Islander	4.6	4.6

CITY OF PROVIDENCE PRIME SPONSOR
(Fiscal Year 1982)

Demographic Groups	Estimated Percent of Persons Eligible in Area for Title VI	Estimated Percent of Persons Eligible in Area for Title VII
Sex		
Male	19.9	30.0
Female	80.1	70.0
Age		
19 & Under	24.7	10.1
20 - 21	6.2	5.1
22 - 44	58.4	72.0
45 - 54	8.8	9.9
55 & Over	1.9	2.9
Race/Ethnic Group		
White (Non-Hispanic)	49.3	49.6
Black (Non-Hispanic)	29.6	31.1
Hispanic	9.4	9.9
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.7	0.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	11.0	8.8

CITY OF PROVIDENCE PRIME SPONSOR
(Fiscal Year 1982)

Demographic Groups	Estimated Percent of Persons Eligible in Area for YCCIP
Sex	
Male	56.4
Female	43.6
Race/Ethnic Group	
White (Non-Hispanic)	62.8
Black (Non-Hispanic)	26.5
Hispanic	8.2
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	2.2

CITY OF PROVIDENCE PRIME SPONSOR
(Fiscal Year 1982)

Demographic Group	Estimated Percent of Persons Eligible in Area for Title II-D	Estimated Percent of Persons Eligible in Area for Title II-B
Sex		
Male	19.9	30.0
Female	80.1	70.0
Age		
19 & Under	24.7	10.1
20 - 21	6.2	5.1
22 - 44	58.4	72.0
45 - 54	8.8	9.9
55 & Over	1.9	2.9
Race/Ethnic Group		
White (Non-Hispanic)	49.3	49.6
Black (Non-Hispanic)	29.6	31.1
Hispanic	9.4	9.9
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.7	0.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	11.0	8.8

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ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION
FOR
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
AND
PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET LABOR AREA

MAY 1982

RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

MARY C. HACKETT, DIRECTOR

AFFILIATED WITH EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

for

State of Rhode Island

and

Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area

May 1982

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PREFACE

This Annual Planning Information (API) Report is designed to provide historical, current, and outlook information for use by employment and training program planners in developing programs and job training plans for the coming fiscal year. The API includes information on and analysis of employment, unemployment, occupational trends and outlook, and projections of persons who may be in need of manpower services.

This publication is a combined report for the State of Rhode Island and the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area. One report is prepared for both areas due to their geographic and economic overlap. Area definitions can be found in Section 1 of this report. Detailed data has been presented for each area whenever available and practical.

Section 1: Description of State and Areas

A. Definition of Areas

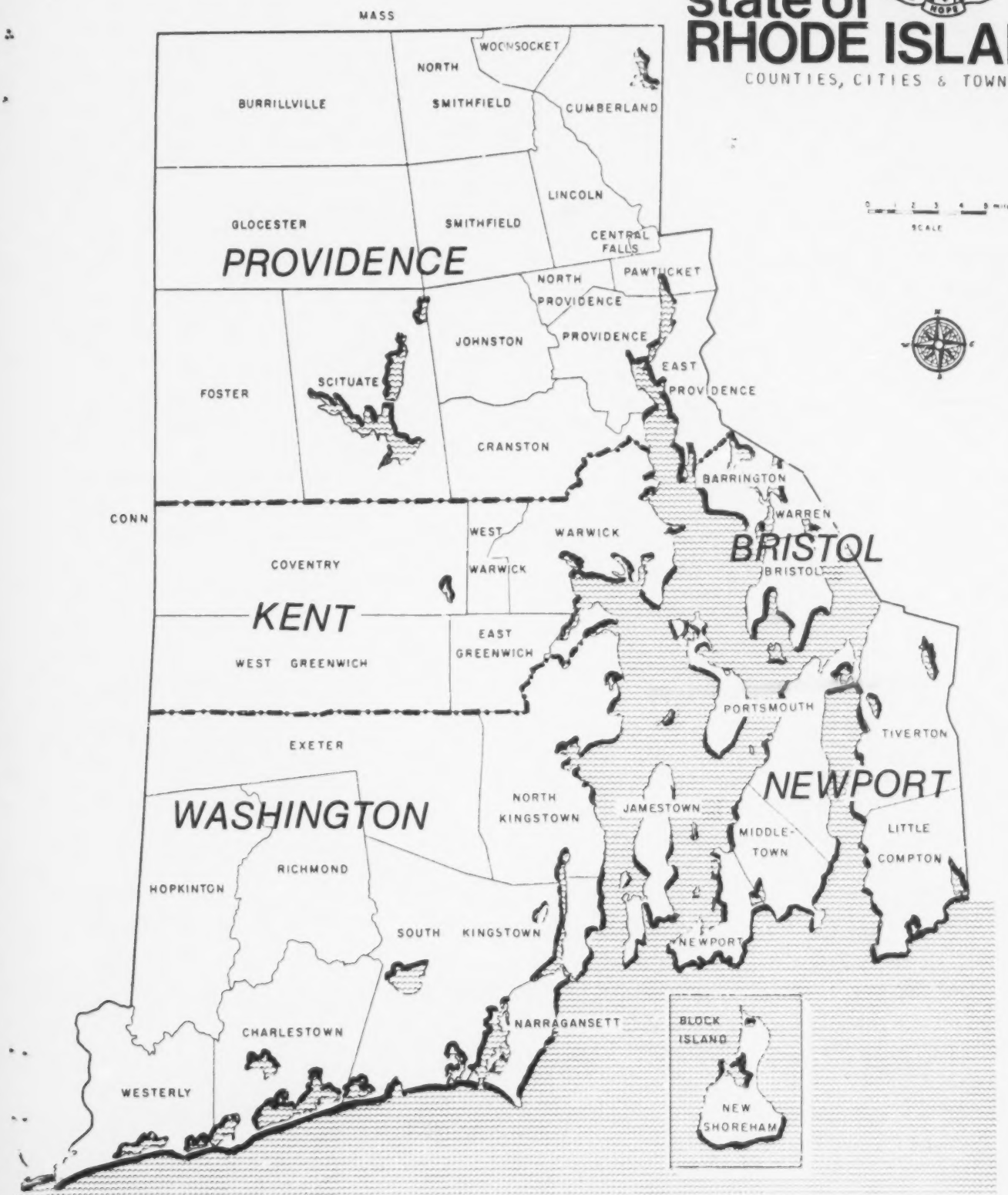
Rhode Island, with a total land area of 1,058 square miles, the smallest for any state, had a population of 947,154 as of April 1, 1980, which made it one of the highest in population density with 895 persons per square mile. Rhode Island whose physical size is comparable to that of the average U.S. County, has often been called a "City-State."

The State consists of five counties: Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence and Washington, the largest of these being Providence County, with a 1980 population of 571,349. The State capital is the City of Providence, which had a 1980 population of 156,804. Four other cities in the State had a 1980 population greater than 50,000: Warwick, the State's second largest city, with 87,123; Cranston, with 71,992; Pawtucket, with 71,204 and East Providence, 50,980.

Rhode Island enjoys several distinctions; it is the birthplace of textile manufacturing in the United States, as well as the location of the Newport Bermuda Yacht Races, the Americas Cup Races and the Tennis Hall of Fame. The port of Providence is an excellent deep water port, with immediate access to air and rail facilities. Vastly improved highways make the State, the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area, and the City of Providence pivotal to the Northeast and to the Mid-Atlantic States.

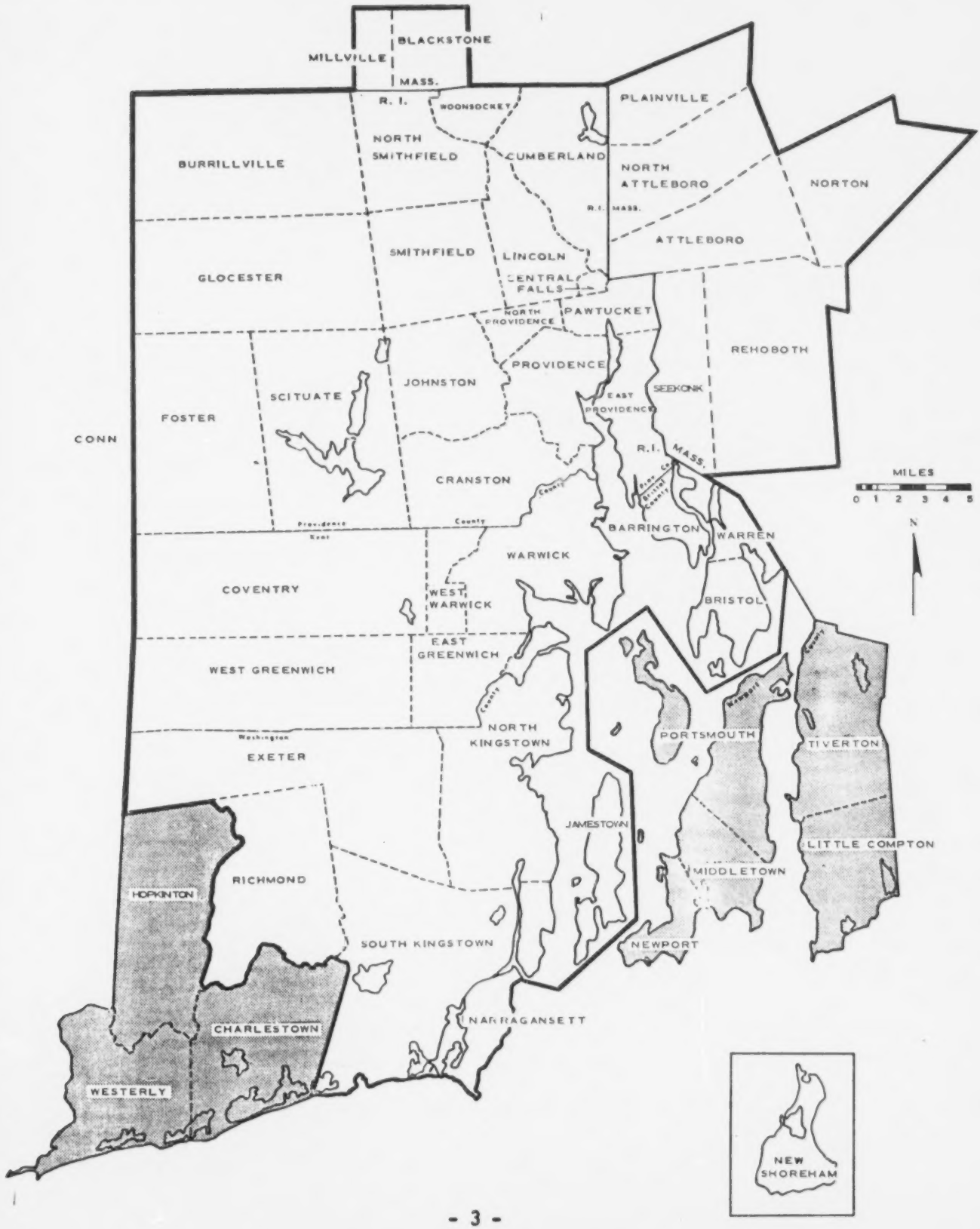
state of RHODE ISLAND

COUNTIES, CITIES & TOWNS



RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
1975

PROVIDENCE WARWICK PAWTUCKET LABOR AREA



Providence is an important regional distribution center for petroleum products as well as for several makes of foreign cars. The headquarters of a significant number of insurance companies are also located in Rhode Island.

The Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area consists of the towns of Barrington, Bristol and Warren in Bristol County, R.I.; the city of Warwick and the towns of Coventry, East Greenwich, West Greenwich and West Warwick in Kent County, R.I.; the town of Jamestown in Newport County, R.I.; the cities of Central Falls, Cranston, East Providence, Pawtucket, Providence and Woonsocket, and the towns of Burrillville, Cumberland, Foster, Glocester, Johnston, Lincoln, North Providence, North Smithfield, Scituate and Smithfield in Providence County, R.I.; the towns of Exeter, Narragansett, New Shoreham, North Kingstown, Richmond and South Kingstown in Washington County, R.I.; the city of Attleboro and the towns of North Attleboro, Norton, Rehoboth, and Seekonk in Bristol County, Mass.; the town of Plainville in Norfolk County, Mass.; and the towns of Blackstone and Millville in Worcester County, Mass. The 1980 population of the Labor Area was 941,965.

B. Economic Developments and Outlook

In 1981 the economy of Rhode Island made a slight recovery from the moderate recession experienced in 1980. Establishment employment increased, but due to a large increase in the labor force, unemployment and the rate of unemployment also increased from the previous year.

The Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area establishment employment decreased slightly while the labor force and the rate of unemployment increased from 1980 levels.

In 1981 nonagricultural wage and salary establishment employment increased 2,200 in the State and decreased by 100 in the labor area. The rate of unemployment in the State increased from 7.2 percent in 1980 to 7.5 percent in 1981, the Labor Area rose from 7.3 percent to 7.6 percent.

Recent economic developments and the outlook are examined in greater detail in Sections 2, 3 and 4 of this report. Tables illustrating trends in nonagricultural wage and salary establishment employment, by industry, in the State and labor area are presented in Section 2. Tables illustrating historical labor force and unemployment trends in the State and labor are presented in Section 4.

C. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

Population Change 1960-1970 in the United States, Rhode Island, the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area and Prime Sponsor Areas

Area	1960 Population	1970 Population	Numerical Change	Percent Change
United States	179,323,175	200,363,721	+21,040,546	+11.7
Rhode Island	859,488	949,723	+ 90,235	+10.5
Prov.-War.-Pawt. Area	825,258	921,544	+ 96,286	+11.7
City of Providence PS	207,498	179,213	- 28,285	-13.6
Bal. of State PS	651,990	770,510	+ 118,520	+18.2

Population growth rates obtained from the 1970 Census show the State to be below and the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area to be equal to the national rate. The nation had a population growth during the decade of over 21 million or 11.7 percent, while Rhode Island showed a gain in overall population of 90,235 or 10.5 percent. The Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area had a total population increase during the past decade of 96,286 or 11.7 percent. This was most significant in that the area's increase exceeded not only the State's percentage change but also represented a larger numerical change.

The City of Providence, reflecting the trend of many urban areas in the United States, had a population loss from 1960 to 1970. The 1960 population of the City was 207,498; this dropped to 179,213 in 1970, a

reduction of 28,285 or 13.6 percent. The Balance of State Prime Sponsor area increased by 118,520 or 18.2 percent from 1960 to 1970, since it does not include the population loss of Providence. This gain indicates substantial growth in suburban areas of the State during that decade.

Population Change 1970-1980 in the United States, Rhode Island, the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area and Prime Sponsor Areas

Area	1970 Population	1980 Population	Numerical Change	Percent Change
United States	200,363,721	226,504,825	+26,141,104	+13.0
Rhode Island	949,723	947,154	- 2,569	- 0.3
Prov.-War.-Pawt. Area	921,544	941,965	+ 20,421	+ 2.2
City of Providence PS	179,213	156,804	- 22,409	-12.5
Bal. of State PS	770,510	790,350	+ 20,020	+ 2.6

Population growth rates obtained from the 1980 Census show that the state had a population loss, while the nation experienced a significant gain in population. The Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area had a small increase in the number of inhabitants.

The nation had a population expansion of over 26 million or 13.0 percent, while Rhode Island showed an overall population loss of 2,569 or 0.3 percent, and the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area had a gain of 20,421 or 2.2 percent.

The drop in the State's population from 1970 to 1980 reflects the effects of Navy Base closings which began in 1973, specifically, the outmigration of transferred military personnel and their families. The Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area did not suffer a loss from the Naval Base closings since Newport, Portsmouth and Middletown, where most of the transferred military personnel and their dependents lived, are not part of the Labor Area.

The City of Providence had another population loss from 1970 to 1980, dropping to 156,804, a reduction of 22,409 or 12.5 percent. The Balance of State Prime Sponsor (State less Providence) increased by 20,020 or 2.6 percent over the decade, indicating growth in suburban areas of the State.

Section 2: Employment Developments and Outlook by Industry

A. Recent Developments

Total nonagricultural wage and salary establishment employment in Rhode Island increased slightly in 1981 after experiencing, in 1980, its first decrease since 1975. Establishment employment averaged 400,500 in 1981, 2,200 or 0.6 percent higher than in the recession year of 1980; the 1981 level was a record high.

The gain in the State's 1981 wage and salary employment total was the net result of an increase of 4,100 in the nonmanufacturing sector and a loss of 1,900 in the manufacturing sector. The jewelry industry led

the decrease in manufacturing employment with a loss of 900 jobs. It should be noted, however, that the loss of these 900 jobs is far less than the 3,800 jobs lost during 1980. The nonelectrical machinery industry experienced a decline of 700 jobs due primarily to a labor dispute in the fourth quarter of 1981. The rubber and miscellaneous plastics products industry followed with a decline of 600 and primary metals lost 400. The food and kindred products, electrical machinery and miscellaneous manufacturing industries were all down by 200. Textiles and instruments remained at the same level of average employment for the 1981 calendar year.

Transportation equipment, up 900, continued to be the brightest in the factory sector; the gain was due to increased employment in shipbuilding. "All other manufacturing" rose by 200 while apparel and fabricated metals picked up 100 jobs each.

The gain of 4,100 in nonmanufacturing payrolls was primarily due to the increase of 4,900 in the service industry, which hit a record high of 88,400. Wholesale and retail trade showed an increase of 500 jobs. Finance, insurance and real estate rose by 200 and transportation, communication and public utilities added 100 jobs. Two nonmanufacturing industries experienced an annual decrease in employment: contract construction and government were down by 800 workers each.

Establishment employment in the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area

RHODE ISLAND (REV. 1/82)

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT**

Calendar Year 1981

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARIED EMPLOYMENT	391.6	392.7	394.3	400.0	403.1	406.0	394.0	403.5	407.7	406.1	404.9	402.2	400.5
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	126.8	126.8	126.8	127.2	127.1	128.8	119.0	127.8	128.3	127.8	126.2	123.0	126.3
Food and Kindred Products	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Textiles	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.2*	12.1*	12.3*	11.3*	12.2*	12.4*	12.5	12.2	12.0	12.2
Apparel	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.7
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4
Primary Metal Industry	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.9*	7.2*	7.7*	7.9*	7.6*	7.5*	7.1*	7.8
Fabricated Metal Products	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.0	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.8	9.7
Machinery (exc. electrical)	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.7	7.3*	7.1*	8.8
Electrical Machinery	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	10.7	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.1
Transportation Equipment***	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.1
Instruments	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Jewelry	24.7	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.7	25.1	20.7	25.3	25.4	25.4	25.9	24.9	24.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.9
All Other Manufacturing	19.6	19.4	19.5	20.0	20.0	20.0*	19.3*	20.1	20.2	19.9	19.8	19.4	19.7
NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	264.8	265.9	267.5	272.8	276.0	277.2	275.0	275.7	279.4	278.3	278.7	279.2	274.2
Contract Construction	9.6	9.5	9.9	11.4	12.1	12.6	12.7	13.0	12.9	13.3	13.0	12.6	11.9
Trans., Comm. & Public Utilities	12.8	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.2	13.5	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.4	13.2	13.3	13.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	78.6	78.4	78.3	80.6	81.7	83.1	81.7	81.8	83.2	82.7	82.5	83.9	81.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.1	21.0	21.0	21.1	21.0
Service, except domestic	84.6	85.9	86.6	88.0	89.3	88.6	88.8	88.7	90.4	89.6	90.3	90.0	88.4
Government	58.5	58.7	59.1	58.8	58.7	58.2	57.7	58.0	58.5	58.3	58.7	58.3	58.4
NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE:													
Self-employed, Farm & Other	26.7	27.3	27.3	26.9	27.2	28.2	28.1	28.1	27.5	27.6	27.4	27.5	27.5
Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.0	2.0	0.6

* Labor Dispute.
** A count of jobs by place of work.
*** Prior to 1972, Transportation Equipment included in All Other Manufacturing.

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RHODE ISLAND

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT**

(REV. 1/82)

Calendar Year 1980

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARIED EMPLOYMENT	392.0	390.8	393.1	397.9	399.7	402.7	389.3	397.9	401.5	404.1	405.9	405.1	398.3
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	129.1	129.1	129.6	129.6	128.2	128.5	117.8	126.4	128.7	130.6	131.6	129.5	128.2
Food and Kindred Products	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
Textiles	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.4	12.2	10.7	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.2
Apparel	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9	7.0
Primary Metal Industry	8.4*	8.5*	8.6	8.5	8.1	8.0	7.3	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2
Fabricated Metal Products	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	8.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.6
Machinery (exc. electrical)	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Electrical Machinery	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.4	10.3	10.3	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.3
Transportation Equipment***	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.1	7.2
Instruments	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2
Jewelry	25.5	25.2	25.6	25.6	25.4	25.5	21.1	25.4	25.9	26.9	27.5	26.9	25.5
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	5.9	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3	5.5	6.1
All Other Manufacturing	19.5	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.2	19.6	18.9	19.4	19.7	19.8	20.1	19.7	19.5
NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	262.9	261.7	263.5	268.3	271.5	274.2	271.5	271.5	272.8	273.5	274.3	275.6	270.1
Contract Construction	11.9	10.9	10.8	12.3	13.0	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.6	13.2	12.9	12.3	12.7
Trans., Comm. & Public Utilities	13.1	12.9*	13.0*	13.0*	13.1*	13.4	12.6	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	78.9	78.0	78.6	80.0	80.9	82.6	80.8	80.9	82.0	81.7	82.3	84.4	80.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	20.6	20.6	20.8	20.8	20.8	21.1	21.2	21.0	20.9	20.8	20.7	20.8	20.8
Service, except domestic	78.8*	79.8*	80.5	82.5	83.8	84.2	84.6	84.7	85.7	85.8	86.2	85.9	83.5
Government	59.6	59.5	59.8	59.7	59.9	59.3	58.7*	58.5	57.6*	59.0	59.2	59.0	59.2
NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE:													
Self-employed, Farm & Other	26.7	27.3	27.6	26.5	27.9	28.2	28.4	28.2	27.5	27.9	27.5	27.7	27.6
Labor Disputes	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3

* Labor Dispute.

** A count of jobs by place of work.

*** Prior to 1972, Transportation Equipment included in All Other Manufacturing.

generally followed the same trends as Rhode Island, since most of the area is composed of Rhode Island cities and towns. Total area establishment employment averaged 407,000 in 1981, a loss of 100 or less than 0.1 percent from the 1980 average of 407,100. The area's manufacturing payrolls declined from 143,000 to 139,600, a loss of 3,400. As in the State, the largest area factory payroll decrease was due to losses in the jewelry industry.

The area's nonmanufacturing payrolls rose from 264,100 in 1980 to 267,400 in 1981, a gain of 3,300. A substantial gain was posted in the service industry, centered in medical and educational services.

B. Industry Outlook

The fourth quarter of calendar year 1981 marked the arrival in Rhode Island of the latest national economic downturn. Employment in the State dropped even more in the first quarter of 1982 as the recession deepened.

The consensus of national and local economic forecasts predicts a recovery beginning in the midsummer or fall of 1982, following the second round of recently enacted income tax cuts. By the beginning of Fiscal Year 1983 (October 1, 1982), the anticipated upturn should lead to an increase in the number of jobs. Total establishment employment in Rhode Island is expected to average around 403,000 in Fiscal Year 1983,

PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET LABOR AREA

(REV. 1/82)

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT**

Calendar Year 1981

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARIED EMPLOYMENT	399.3	400.0	402.0	407.1	409.6	411.2	398.0	409.3	413.4	412.9	412.0	408.7	407.0
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	139.7	139.5	139.7	140.3	140.4	142.0	131.1	141.5	141.9	141.8	140.3	136.5	139.6
Food and Kindred Products	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2
Textiles	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.5	10.6	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.3	11.4
Apparel	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.6
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.5
Primary Metal Industry	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.2*	10.2*	11.1*	11.2*	11.1*	11.0*	10.6*	11.1
Fabricated Metal Products	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.8	12.0	11.1	12.4	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.2	11.9
Machinery (exc. electrical)	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	8.4*	8.2*	9.9
Electrical Machinery	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.2	10.6	11.1	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.6	10.9
Transportation Equipment***	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2
Instruments	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8
Jewelry	30.9	30.6	30.7	30.5	30.8	31.3	26.4	31.6	31.9	32.0	32.6	31.3	30.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.2	5.8	6.1
All Other Manufacturing	20.7	20.6	20.8	21.1	21.0	21.3*	20.3*	21.3	21.5	21.3	21.0	20.6	21.0
NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	259.6	260.5	262.3	266.8	269.2	269.2	266.9	267.8	271.5	271.1	271.7	272.2	267.4
Contract Construction	9.7	9.5	10.0	11.6	12.3	12.8	12.9	13.2	13.1	13.5	13.0	12.7	12.0
Trans., Comm. & Public Utilities	12.8	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.1	13.3	12.7	12.8	13.2	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	79.2	79.0	78.9	80.7	81.5	82.2	80.9	81.0	82.2	81.9	81.9	83.4	81.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.0	20.9	21.0	21.0	20.9
Service, except domestic	81.2	82.6	83.3	84.2	85.3	84.2	84.3	84.3	86.0	85.6	86.4	86.2	84.5
Government	56.1	56.1	56.6	56.4	56.1	55.7	55.0	55.5	56.0	55.9	56.2	55.8	55.9
NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE:													
Self-employed, Farm & Other	25.7	26.2	26.3	26.0	26.2	27.1	26.9	27.0	26.4	26.6	26.4	26.4	26.4
Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.8	0.5

* Labor Dispute.
** A count of jobs by place of work.
*** Prior to 1975, Transportation Equipment included in All Other Manufacturing.

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PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET LABOR AREA

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT**

Calendar Year 1980

(REV. 1/82)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARIED EMPLOYMENT	402.0	400.5	402.2	407.0	408.5	411.0	400.0	404.7	409.9	412.2	414.0	414.0	407.1
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	144.1	143.9	144.1	144.1	143.1	143.5	136.2	140.9	142.7	144.5	145.6	143.5	143.0
Food and Kindred Products	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3
Textiles	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.1	11.8	11.6	10.7	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.6
Apparel	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.0	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.2
Primary Metal Industry	11.2*	11.3*	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.6	10.7	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.3
Fabricated Metal Products	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.1	11.9	12.0	11.3	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.9
Machinery (exc. electrical)	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
Electrical Machinery	13.1	13.0	13.0	12.8	12.5	11.9	10.6	10.8	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.8	11.8
Transportation Equipment***	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.3	6.3
Instruments	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1
Jewelry	32.4	32.0	32.2	32.1	31.9	32.1	30.0	32.0	32.6	33.9	34.5	33.7	32.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.5	5.7	6.5
All Other Manufacturing	20.3	20.2	20.5	20.4	20.2	20.5	20.0	20.5	20.7	20.9	21.2	20.9	20.5
NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	257.9	256.6	258.1	262.9	265.4	267.5	263.8	263.8	267.2	267.7	268.4	270.5	264.1
Contract Construction	12.1	11.0	11.0	12.7	13.4	14.0	13.7	13.9	13.9	13.6	13.2	12.6	12.9
Trans., Comm. & Public Utilities	13.0	13.0*	13.0*	13.1*	13.2*	13.4	12.5	12.6	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	80.0	79.0	79.4	80.8	81.3	82.5	80.1	80.0	81.8	82.0	82.8	85.0	81.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.9	21.1	21.2	21.1	21.0	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.9
Service, except domestic	76.2	76.9	77.8	79.3	80.3	80.4	80.1	80.4	81.7	82.1	82.7	82.6	80.0
Government	55.9	56.0	56.1	56.2	56.3	56.1	56.2*	55.8	55.9	56.2	55.9	56.3	56.1
NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE:													
Self-employed, Farm & Other	26.0	26.5	26.8	26.6	27.7	28.0	28.0	27.9	27.1	27.4	27.0	27.0	27.2
Labor Disputes	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2

* Labor Dispute.
** A count of jobs by place of work.
*** Prior to 1975, Transportation Equipment included in All Other Manufacturing.

which will be 2,500 or 0.6 percent higher than the calendar year 1981 record high of 400,500.

The factory job level should be around 127,000, up slightly from calendar year 1981. Most manufacturing industries will remain rather stable. Moderate improvement is expected in jewelry, which should benefit from increases in disposable income resulting from federal income tax cuts.

Total nonmanufacturing should rise to a new record level of around 276,000, up 1,800 over the calendar year 1981 average. Services will lead the way, rising to a new high. Contract construction will also rise as it recovers from recession lows. Government employment will decline somewhat due to losses in federal assistance for state and local programs. Remaining nonmanufacturing industries should remain relatively stable.

Establishment employment in the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area should display the same general trends as the State in Fiscal Year 1983.

Section 3: Employment Developments and Outlook by Occupation

A. Recent Developments

The best available indicator of recent occupational demand is Job Service job openings. These openings represent unfilled employer job orders. Openings which have remained unfilled for 30 days or more are considered hard-to-fill.

The professional, technical and managerial occupations did not have a large number of hard-to-fill openings throughout 1981. The occupations with most long-term openings were licensed practical nurse and general duty nurse.

The clerical and sales occupations always show a large number of openings, particularly in the clerical field. These openings are often entry level positions and generally low paying. The greatest demand was for general office clerks. Other openings in this category included insurance agent, ticket seller and clerk-typists.

The greatest demand in the service occupations was for ride operators (seasonal). In the restaurant industry there were openings for waiter/waitress informal, and kitchen helper. Other openings in this category were for security guard, cleaner and home attendant.

The farming, fishing and forestry category had three occupations which had a large number of hard-to-fill openings during the year. There was a seasonal demand for groundskeepers and horticultural workers.

The only processing occupation with consistently hard-to-fill openings was that of fish cleaner.

Benchworking occupations often have a large number of openings unfilled for thirty consecutive days or more. There are usually more applicants

than openings for these jobs, but due to the high turnover, openings are almost always available. Hard-to-fill openings in benchworking include small parts assembler, sewing machine operator and solderer.

Many of the structural occupations are of a seasonal nature and have the greatest number of openings in warm weather. The most common openings were for construction worker and combination welder. It should be noted that most construction workers are hired through labor unions so the Job Service does not have a complete list of employment openings in the field.

The only hard-to-fill opening in the miscellaneous occupations category was for hand packager. The following table lists the occupations which had unfilled jobs for more than thirty days in 1981. Also shown is the monthly average of hard-to-fill openings throughout the year.

Occupations With Job Openings Unfilled for 30 Days or More During 1981 - Range of Openings Unfilled and Monthly Average Number of Openings Unfilled

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Range of Openings Unfilled for 30 Days or More	Monthly Average Number of Openings Unfilled for 30 Days or More
075.374-010	Nurse, General Duty	11- 26	15
079.374-014	Nurse, Licensed Practical	1- 30	19
195.167-010	Community Organization Worker	0- 34	9
195.367-014	Management Aide	0- 10	3
201.362-030	Secretary	7- 26	13
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	2- 47	14
208.685-022	Microfilm Mounter	0- 30	8
209.562-010	Clerk, General	0-121	44
211.462-014	Cashier-Checker	0- 41	11
211.467-030	Ticket Seller	0- 49	20
216.482-010	Accounting Clerk	1- 21	6
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	0- 34	9
250.257-010	Sales Agent, Insurance	14- 23	20
279.357-054	Salesperson, General Mdse.	0- 29	12
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress Informal	1- 28	15
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	0- 22	7
342.663-010	Ride Operator	0-180	78
354.377-014	Home Attendant	0- 22	10
372.667-034	Guard, Security	10- 69	32
381.687-014	Cleaner, Comm. or Institutional	4- 73	25
405.687-014	Horticultural Workers	0- 30	8
406.684-014	Groundskeeper, Industrial or Commercial	0- 26	7
406.687-010	Groundskeeper, Parks and Grounds	0- 30	15
525.684-030	Fish Cleaner	0- 25	7
700.381-050	Solderer	3- 21	13
706.684-022	Assembler, Small Parts	0- 87	24
726.684-018	Electronics Assembler	0- 14	4
729.687-010	Assembler, Electrical Accessories	0- 20	6
779.687-018	Glass Bulb Silverer	0- 33	8
787.682-046	Sewing Machine Operator	4- 23	17
819.384-010	Welder, Combination	0- 36	9
869.664-014	Construction Worker	0- 38	10
899.381-010	Maintenance	0- 24	7
920.587-018	Packager, Hand	1- 42	20

B. Occupational Outlook for Fiscal Year 1983

In Fiscal Year 1983 the economy is expected to grow at a slow rate. Based on the types of occupations which had the greatest numbers of hard-to-fill openings during 1981, many of the jobs which will be available in Fiscal Year 1983 are anticipated to be in relatively low paying, unskilled and generally unattractive occupations. The demand for highly trained persons and college graduates will be rather limited, but there will be a demand for some professional and skilled occupations such as licensed practical nurse and welder.

It should be noted that the demand list shown here represents only job openings listed with the Rhode Island Job Service and the extent to which the Job Service constitutes a primary hiring channel for a given occupation is not known. Demand, therefore, is more likely to be understated than overstated, and also occupations for which a significant demand currently exists may not be apparent from the data available.

Based on last year's list of unfilled openings, and job openings which have recently been received by the State Job Service, the following is a list of occupations for which there will most likely be a demand in Fiscal Year 1983:

Professional and Technical: General duty nurse, licensed practical nurse.

Clerical and Sales: General clerk, insurance agent.

Service: Security guard, custodian.

Benchwork: Solderer, sewing machine operator, electrical accessories assembler.

Structural: Welder.

Miscellaneous: Hand packager.

The following table lists occupations with 10 or more hard-to-fill openings at the end of March, 1982. This table represents the latest available data on demand for workers.

Occupations With Ten or More Job Openings

Unfilled for 30 Days or More at the End of March 1982

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Number of Openings Unfilled for 30 Days or More
075.374-010	General Duty Nurse	12
079.374-014	Licensed Practical Nurse	27
090.227-010	Faculty Member, College or University	10
250.257-010	Sales Agent, Insurance	14
372.667-034	Security Guard	13
375.263-014	Park Police Auxiliary	55
381.687-014	Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional	10
729.687-010	Assembler, Electrical Accessories	25
787.682-046	Sewing Machine Operator	36
822.281-018	Maintenance Mechanic, Telephone	15

C. Long-Term Occupational Outlook

Data from the revised 1985 Occupational Projections for Rhode Island indicates that the largest number of annual job openings will be found in operative occupations and clerical occupations. Significant numbers of openings will also occur in the service occupations and in the professional and technical category. Very few jobs will be available in the laborer and farm worker categories.

In all occupational groups, the majority of job opportunities will be the result of separations from the labor force, rather than economic expansion. Separations from the labor force include worker retirements, deaths, and persons leaving jobs to raise families.

Only one occupation - general sales clerk - is expected to have more than 1,000 annual job openings between now and 1985. Over two-thirds of these openings will be the result of worker replacement. There are anticipated to be slightly less than 1,000 openings annually for secretaries.

Openings for nurses aides, assemblers, and miscellaneous machine operators are expected to range between 600 and 800 positions annually. General clerical workers and building interior cleaners are expected to have from 500 to 600 openings each year between now and

1985. Between 300 and 500 openings annually are forecast for bookkeepers, cashiers, miscellaneous construction workers, checkers and examiners, wrappers and packers, operatives, janitors and guards.

Occupations which are expected to have between 200 and 300 job opportunities annually are: registered nurses, typists, welders, cooks, food counter workers, waiters and health aides.

Between 100 and 200 annual openings are expected for: physicians; elementary school teachers; accountants; lawyers and judges; financial managers; office managers, tellers, counter clerks; receptionists; shipping and receiving clerks; stock clerks, carpenters and apprentices; electricians and apprentices, plumbers and pipefitters; machinists and apprentices, tool and diemakers; auto mechanics; heavy equipment operators; sewers and stitchers; truck drivers, delivery and route workers; practical nurses; construction laborers, freight material handlers; gardeners and groundskeepers; hairdressers, and child care workers.

The following table lists by occupation the annual average number of job openings expected to occur due to growth and separation between 1976 and 1985.

AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION

DURING 1976 - 1985 PERIOD FOR RHODE ISLAND

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	21,350	6,595	14,755
Professional, Technical, Kindred	2,305	610	1,695
Engineers, Technical	215	85	130
Engineers, Civil	30	5	25
Engineers, Electrical	45	25	20
Engineers, Industrial	50	25	25
Engineers, Mechanical	30	5	25
Engineers, Sales	10	5	5
Engineers, Other	50	20	30
Life and Physical Scientists	45	15	30
Biological Scientists	10	5	5
Chemists	20	5	15
Life, Physical Scientists n.e.c.	15	5	10
Mathematical Specialists	20	5	15
Mathematicians	5	0	5
Statisticians	15	5	10
Engineers, Science Technicians	175	80	95
Agri.,Biol.,Tech.,Exc. Health	5	0	5
Chemical Technicians	20	10	10
Drafters	65	35	30
Electrical, Electronic Tech.	25	15	10
Industrial Engineering Tech.	10	5	5
Surveyors	10	5	5
Engineering, Science Tech. n.e.c.	40	10	30
Medical Workers, Exc. Technicians	505	180	325
Dentists	20	10	10
Dietitians	10	0	10
Optometrists	15	5	10
Pharmacists	55	5	50
Physicians	100	65	35
Registered Nurses	220	50	170
Therapists	65	30	35
Other Med. Wkrs., Exc. Tech.	20	15	5
Health Technologists & Technicians	150	65	85
Clinical Lab Technol., Technicians	45	15	30
Dental Hygienists	25	20	5
Health Record Technol., Tech.	30	10	20
Radiologic Technol., Technicians	20	10	10
Other Health Technol., Technicians	30	10	20

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Professional, Technical, Kindred (Cont'd.)			
Technicians, Exc. Health	15	10	5
Airplane Pilots	5	5	0
Other Technicians Exc. Health	10	5	5
Computer Specialists	85	65	20
Computer Programers	50	40	10
Computer Systems Analysts	25	20	5
Other Computer Specialists	10	5	5
Social Scientists	40	25	15
Economists	20	10	10
Physchologists	10	5	5
Urban and Regional Planners	10	10	0
Other Social Scientists	0	0	0
Teachers	210	-165	375
College and University Teachers	-10	-50	40
Elementary School Teachers	105	-30	135
Preschool, Kindergarten	35	5	30
Secondary School Teachers	-5	-100	95
Teachers, n.e.c.	85	10	75
Writers, Artists, Entertainers	205	65	140
Actors	5	0	5
Athletes and Kindred Workers	10	0	10
Designers	45	25	20
Editors and Reporters	35	10	25
Musicians and Composers	35	10	25
Painters and Sculptors	25	5	20
Photographers	20	10	10
Public Relations Specialists	15	5	10
Writers, Artists, Entertain. n.e.c.	15	0	15
Other Professional, Technical	640	180	460
Accountants	170	50	120
Architects	10	5	5
Clergy	40	0	40
Religious, Exc. Clergy	15	0	15
Foresters, Conservationists	5	0	5
Lawyers and Judges	120	30	90
Librarians	15	0	15
Operations, Systems Research	15	10	5
Personnel, Labor Relation Workers	65	10	55
Research Workers, n.e.c.	30	15	15
Recreation Workers	40	15	25
Social Workers	95	45	50
Vocational, Ed. Counselors	20	0	20

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	2,155	665	1,490
Sales, Credit Managers, Buyers	370	170	200
Bank, Financial Managers	135	65	70
Credit Managers	15	5	10
Buyers, Wholesale, Retail	55	25	30
Purchasing Agents, Buyers, n.e.c.	40	20	20
Sales Managers, Retail Trade	80	40	40
Sales Managers, Exc. Ret. Trade	45	15	30
Administrators, Public Inspectors	150	20	130
Health Administrators	35	15	20
Officials, Admins., Public Admin.	65	10	55
School Admin., College	5	-5	10
School Admin., Elem., Secondary	15	-5	20
Other Admin., Pub. Inspectors	30	5	25
Other Managers, Officials, Prop.	1,635	475	1,160
Funeral Directors	10	0	10
Mgrs., Superintendents, Bldg.	35	10	25
Office Managers, n.e.c.	145	75	70
Officers, Pilots, Pursers, Ship	10	5	5
Officials of Lodges, Unions	5	0	5
Railroad Conductors	5	0	5
Restaurant, Cafe, Bar Mgrs.	65	15	50
Other Mgrs., Administrators	1,360	370	990
Sales Workers	1,230	335	895
Advertising Agents, Sales Workers	30	15	15
Demonstrators	10	5	5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, etc.	95	25	70
Newspaper Carriers and Vendors	0	-5	5
Real Estate Agents, Brokers	70	10	60
Stock and Bond Sales Agents	15	0	15
Sales and Sales Workers, n.e.c.	1,010	285	725
Clerical Workers	4,195	1,515	2,680
Stenographers, Typists, Secretaries	1,365	535	830
Secretaries, Legal	60	30	30
Secretaries, Medical	70	20	50
Secretaries, Other	975	435	540
Stenographers	10	-15	25
Typists	250	65	185
Office Machine Operators	125	25	100
Bookkeeping, Billing Operators	15	5	10
Calculating Machine Operators	10	5	5
Computer, Peripheral Equip.	55	25	30
Duplicating Machine Operators	5	0	5
Keypunch Operators	30	-10	40
Other Office Machine Operators	10	0	10

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Clerical Workers (Cont'd).			
Other Clerical Workers	2,705	955	1,750
Bank Tellers	100	30	70
Billing Clerks	85	45	40
Bookkeepers	390	95	295
Cashiers	345	145	200
Clerical Supervisors, n.e.c.	60	20	40
Collectors, Bill and Account	10	5	5
Counter Clerks, Exc. Food	110	40	70
Dispatchers, Starters, Vehicle	15	5	10
Enumerators and Interviewers	5	0	5
Estimators, Investigators, n.e.c.	75	15	60
Expeditors, Prod. Controllers	75	40	35
File Clerks	50	15	35
Insurance Adjust., Examiners	45	30	15
Library Attendants, Assistants	25	0	25
Mail Carriers, Post Office	15	-5	20
Mail Handlers, Exc. Post Office	20	5	15
Messengers and Office Helpers	15	5	10
Meter Readers, Utilities	5	0	5
Payroll, Time Keeping Clerks	65	10	55
Postal Clerks	15	-15	30
Proofreaders	10	5	5
Real Estate Appraisers	10	0	10
Receptionists	150	45	105
Shipping, Receiving Clerks	115	20	95
Statistical Clerks	60	5	55
Stock Clerks, Store Keepers	120	30	90
Teachers Aides, Exc. Monitors	65	35	30
Telephone Operators	40	-20	60
Ticket Station, Express Agents	15	5	10
Weighers	5	0	5
Misc. Clerical Workers, n.e.c.	590	345	245
Craftsmen and Kindred Workers	2,355	740	1,615
Construction Craft Workers	895	285	610
Carpenters and Apprentices	155	65	90
Brick & Stonemasons and Apprent.	30	10	20
Bulldozer Operators	15	10	5
Cement and Concrete Finishers	10	5	5
Electricians and Apprentices	105	30	75
Excavating, Grading Mach. Oper.	30	15	15
Painters and Apprentices	65	5	60
Paperhangers	5	0	5
Plasterers and Apprentices	0	-5	5

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Craftsmen and Kindred Workers (Cont'd.)			
Motion Picture Projectionists	10	0	10
Opticians, Lens Grndr., Polishers	20	10	10
Shipfitters	80	65	15
Shoe Repairers	5	0	5
Sign Painters and Letterers	15	0	15
Stationary Engineers	10	-10	20
Stone Cutters, Stone Carvers	5	0	5
Tailors	10	0	10
Upholsterers	15	0	15
Craft, Kindred Workers, n.e.c.	15	0	15
Operatives	4,340	1,380	2,960
Operatives, Exc. Transport	3,930	1,280	2,650
Semiskilled Metal Workers	510	245	265
Drill Press Operatives	20	5	15
Furnace Tendrs., Smelters, Pourers	10	0	10
Grinding Machine Operatives	30	10	20
Lathe, Milling Mach. Operatives	25	10	15
Metal Platers	20	0	20
Other Precision Mach. Operatives	25	15	10
Punch Stamping Press Operatives	60	5	55
Solderers	70	10	60
Welders and Flame Cutters	250	190	60
Semiskilled Textile	180	-80	260
Carding, Lapping, Combing Operatives	0	-10	10
Knitters, Loopers and Toppers	10	0	10
Spinners, Twisters, Winders	75	-15	90
Weavers	20	-20	40
Other Textile Operatives	75	-35	110
Semiskilled Packing, Inspecting	800	360	440
Checkers, Examiners, Mfg.	445	205	240
Graders and Sorters, Mfg.	15	5	10
Meat Wrappers, Retail Trade	15	5	10
Packer, Wrapper, Ex. Meat Produce	320	145	175
Prod.Grader,Packer,Exc.Factory,Farm	5	0	5
Other Operatives, Exc. Transportation	2,440	755	1,685
Insulation Workers	25	15	10
Assemblers	665	345	320
Clothing Ironers and Pressers	20	0	20
Cutting Operatives, n.e.c.	85	25	60
Dressmakers, Exc. Factory	15	-10	25
Dry Wall Installers, Lathers	5	0	5
Dyers	20	0	20

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Operatives (Cont'd.)			
Filers, Polishers, Sanders, Buffers	40	-20	60
Garage Wrkrs., Gas Station Attnds.	20	5	15
Laundry, Dry Cleaning Oprs., n.e.c.	45	5	40
Meat Cutters, Butchers, Exc. Mfg.	20	-10	30
Mixing Operatives	15	5	10
Painters, Mfg. Articles	60	30	30
Photographic Process Workers	15	10	5
Sewers and Stitchers	170	40	130
Furnace Tendr., Stokers Exc. Metal	20	-10	30
Winding Operatives, n.e.c.	50	20	30
Misc. Machine Operatives	680	200	480
Operatives, n.e.c.	470	105	365
Transport Equipment Operatives	410	100	310
Bus Drivers	70	15	55
Delivery and Route Workers	135	55	80
Fork Lift, Tow Motor Operatives	50	25	25
Parking Attendants	5	0	5
Taxicab Drivers, Chauffeurs	15	-15	30
Truck Drivers	130	20	110
Other Trans. Equip. Operatives, n.e.c.	5	0	5
Service Workers	4,085	1,210	2,875
Cleaning Service Workers	1,015	190	825
Lodging Qtrs.Cleaners,Exc.Priv.House	95	45	50
Bldg. Interior Cleaners, n.e.c.	505	145	360
Janitors and Sextons	415	0	415
Food Service Workers	1,010	335	675
Bartenders	75	15	60
Waiters' Assistants	40	30	10
Cooks, Exc. Private	255	85	170
Dishwashers	40	10	30
Food Counter, Fountain Workers	210	85	125
Waiter/Waitress	260	85	175
Food Workers, n.e.c. Exc. Private	130	25	105
Health Service Workers	1,035	500	535
Dental Assistants	50	25	25
Health Aides, Exc. Nursing	100	45	55
Nurses Aides, Orderlies	700	350	350
Practical Nurses	185	80	105
Personal Service Workers	470	130	340
Attend., Rec., Amuse.	15	5	10
Attend., Personal Serv., n.e.c.	35	0	35
Barbers	30	0	30

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Service Workers (Cont'd.)			
Boarding, Lodging Housekeepers	10	5	5
Child Care Workers, Exc. Private	185	95	90
Hairdressers, Cosmetologists	105	10	95
Housekeepers, Exc. Private	35	0	35
Ushers, Recreation, Amusement	5	0	5
Other Personal Service Workers	50	15	35
Protective Service Workers	495	95	400
Firefighters	40	5	35
Guards	330	45	285
Police and Detectives	90	40	50
Other Protective Serv. Workers	35	5	30
Private Household Workers	60	-40	100
Laborers, Except Farm	640	160	480
Carpenters' Helpers	5	0	5
Constr., Labr., Exc. Carpt. Helper	110	55	55
Fishers, Hunters and Trappers	10	0	10
Freight, Material Handlers	135	55	80
Garbage Collectors	25	15	10
Gardener, Groundkeepers, Exc. Farm	120	0	120
Stock Handlers	85	15	70
Vehicle Washers, Equip. Cleaners	25	0	25
Warehouse Laborers, n.e.c.	15	-5	20
Other Laborers	110	25	85
Farmers and Farm Workers	45	-20	65
Farmers and Farm Managers	15	-5	20
Farm Laborers, Farm Supervisors	30	-15	45

D. Potential Occupational Supply

The following table is a list of occupations in which there were 100 or more active applicants on file with the Rhode Island Job Service at the end of February 1982. An active applicant is a person who is available for referral to a job.

Due to continuing high unemployment in the State, there are numerous occupations in which there are a significant number of available applicants. An occupation in which there are over 100 applicants indicates a significant labor surplus. Although not all the applicants are unemployed, a substantial proportion of Job Service applicants are not working.

Some of the occupations on this list are not relevant to the types of training programs conducted under CETA and other job training programs, but it is hoped that program administrators will take note of occupations in which there is a significant labor surplus when planning job training curricula.

Occupations With 100 or More Active Applicants at the End of February 1982

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Active Applicants
185.167-046	Retail Store Manager	119
201.362-030	Secretary	239
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	161
209.562-010	General Clerk	669
210.382-014	Bookkeeper	158
211.462-010	Cashier	108
211.462-014	Cashier-Checker	262
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	258
222.387-050	Shipping & Receiving Clerk	206
237.367-038	Receptionists	140
279.357-054	Salesperson General Merchandise	111
311.477-014	Counter Attendant	118
311.477-026	Waiter/Waitress Formal	122
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress Informal	358
312.474-010	Bartender	117
313.361-014	Cook	131
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	191
355.674-014	Nurse Aid	383
372.667-034	Security Guard	113
381.687-014	Commercial or Institutional Cleaner	204
408.687-014	Landscape Laborer	123

(Cont'd.)

Occupations With 100 or More Active Applicants at the End of February 1982

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Active Applicants
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	160
690.685-014	Assembly Press Operator	156
700.381-050	Solderer	112
700.687-026	Charger	104
700.687-058	Polisher	192
729.687-010	Electrical Accessories Assembler	110
735.687-014	Linker	126
739.687-030	Small Products Assembler	110
840.381-010	Painter	164
860.381-022	Carpenter	236
869.664-014	Construction Worker I	289
869.687-026	Construction Worker II	140
899.381-010	Building Maintenance Repairer	100
905.663-014	Heavy Truck Driver	233
906.683-022	Light Truck Driver	137
920.587-018	Hand Packager	740
921.683-050	Industrial-Truck Operator	103
922.687-058	Laborer, Stores	260
929.687-030	Material Handler	524

Section 4: Recent Trends in Unemployment

The annual average number of unemployed in Rhode Island in 1981 was 36,000, an increase of 2,000 or 5.9 percent from the 1980 average unemployment total of 34,000. The State's 1981 average unemployment rate of 7.5 percent increased from 7.2 percent in 1980. The State's labor force total of 478,000 increased 5,000 from the 1980 level.

Except for a seasonal increase in June and July, unemployment declined fairly steadily after February, reaching a 1981 low point in October, when the jobless numbered 31,200 and the unemployment rate was 6.5 percent.

Unemployment in the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area followed the same trends as the State of Rhode Island, due to the geographic overlap.

The average unemployment in the area increased from 34,000 in 1980 to 35,700 in 1981, an increase of 1,700 or 5.0 percent. The area jobless rate also increased from 7.3 percent in 1980 to 7.6 percent in 1981.

Based on the expectation that Fiscal Year 1983 will be a period of economic recovery from the 1981-1982 recession, unemployment in Rhode Island is anticipated to average around 36,000 in Fiscal Year 1983. This is equal to the jobless level of calendar year 1981. The unemployment rate will average around 7.5 percent in both the State and Labor Area in Fiscal Year 1983.

RHODE ISLAND LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

1 9 8 1

Month	Unemployment	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate	
			Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted
January	36,800	467,400	7.9	7.2
February	39,200	471,500	8.3	7.2
March	38,200	472,600	8.1	7.6
April	36,800	477,500	7.7	7.6
May	33,000	477,400	6.9	7.5
June	35,800	484,600	7.4	7.3
July	41,100	477,600	8.6	7.6
August	37,900	483,800	7.8	7.5
September	33,000	482,400	6.8	7.6
October	31,200	479,200	6.5	7.7
November	32,400	480,300	6.7	7.8
December	36,600	481,700	7.6	7.9
Annual Average	36,000	478,000	7.5	-

SOURCE: R.I. Department of Employment Security

RHODE ISLAND LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

1980

Month	Unemployment	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate	
			Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted
January	35,100	462,000	7.6	6.9
February	37,500	465,200	8.1	7.2
March	34,900	466,400	7.5	7.0
April	34,700	472,100	7.4	7.3
May	31,400	473,700	6.6	7.2
June	36,300	481,600	7.5	7.5
July	39,500	472,200	8.4	7.4
August	37,100	477,400	7.8	7.5
September	30,800	474,300	6.5	7.2
October	28,700	474,900	6.0	7.1
November	29,700	477,300	6.2	7.2
December	32,400	479,000	6.8	7.1
Annual Average	34,000	473,000	7.2	-

SOURCE: R.I. Department of Employment Security

PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET LABOR AREA

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

1 9 8 1

Month	Unemployment	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate	
			Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted
January	36,000	463,300	7.8	
February	38,200	467,600	8.2	
March	37,500	462,600	8.1	
April	36,000	470,900	7.6	
May	32,900	469,900	7.0	
June	35,700	475,900	7.5	
July	40,800	469,300	8.7	
August	38,300	477,000	8.0	
September	32,900	475,300	6.9	
October	31,500	475,000	6.6	
November	32,000	476,500	6.7	
December	36,400	477,700	7.6	
Annual Average	35,700	471,800	7.6	

SOURCE: R.I. Department of Employment Security

PROVIDENCE-WARWICK-PAWTUCKET LABOR AREA

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

1980

Month	Unemployment	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate	
			Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted
January	35,100	460,400	7.6	
February	37,100	462,300	8.0	
March	34,800	462,900	7.5	
April	34,600	467,200	7.4	
May	31,900	468,000	6.8	
June	36,700	474,100	7.7	
July	39,600	464,700	8.5	
August	37,800	470,100	8.0	
September	31,200	468,000	6.7	
October	28,900	470,100	6.1	
November	28,800	472,400	6.1	
December	31,100	474,500	6.6	
Annual Average	34,000	467,900	7.3	

SOURCE: R.I. Department of Employment Security

Section 5: Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

As Rhode Island recovered from a moderate recession in 1980 the average number of insured unemployed (persons collecting regular Unemployment Insurance benefits) declined 5.4 percent from 19,913 in 1980 to 18,847 in 1981. This decline of 1,066 in average insured unemployed included 620 women and 446 men.

The industry experiencing the biggest drop in average insured unemployment was Contract Construction with an average of 478 less people unemployed in 1981 than in 1980. Also showing a noticeable drop in average unemployment was the trade industry which was down by an average of 331. Those industries showing a significant increase in average insured unemployment were manufacturing and services.

Within occupational skills the largest decline in average insured unemployment was in the structural work category. This drop of 435 structural workers coincides with the significant decrease in average insured unemployment from 1980 to 1981 in contract construction. Other occupational skills showing declines in average insured unemployment were bench work and miscellaneous occupations. White collar occupational skills showed the greatest increase in average insured unemployment with professional, technical and managerial increasing by 177 people and clerical and sales rising an average of 39 from 1980 to 1981.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED

UNEMPLOYED

ANNUAL AVERAGE - 1981

	Number	Percent
Sex and Age		
Total	18,847	100.0
Men	10,031	53.2
Under 45	7,268	72.5
45 and over	2,763	27.5
Women	8,816	46.8
Under 45	5,457	61.9
45 and over	3,359	38.1
Industry Attachment		
Contract Construction	2,057	10.9
Manufacturing	7,928	42.1
Public Utilities	737	3.9
Trade	2,417	12.8
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	414	2.2
Service	2,872	15.2
All Other	2,422	12.9
Occupational Skills		
Prof., Tech. and Mgr.	2,388	12.7
Clerical and Sales	3,127	16.6
Service	1,542	8.2
Forestry, Fishery, and Rel.	389	2.0
Processing	886	4.7
Machine Trades	1,979	10.5
Bench Work	2,994	15.9
Structural Work	2,536	13.4
Miscellaneous	2,201	11.7
Not Available	805	4.3

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

ANNUAL AVERAGE - 1980

	Number	Percent
Sex and Age		
Total	19,913	100.0
Men	10,477	52.6
Under 45	7,221	68.9
45 and over	3,256	31.1
Women	9,436	47.4
Under 45	5,370	56.9
45 and over	4,066	43.1
Industry Attachment		
Contract Construction	2,535	12.7
Manufacturing	7,846	39.4
Public Utilities	906	4.6
Trade	2,748	13.8
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	599	3.0
Service	2,722	13.7
All Other	2,557	12.8
Occupational Skills		
Prof., Tech. and Mgr.	2,211	11.1
Clerical and Sales	3,088	15.5
Service	1,646	8.3
Forestry, Fishery, and Rel.	420	2.1
Processing	871	4.4
Machine Trades	2,022	10.2
Bench Work	3,373	16.9
Structural Work	2,971	14.9
Miscellaneous	2,356	11.8
Not Available	955	4.8

Section 6: Characteristics of the Economically Disadvantaged and Other Individuals Needing Employment and Training Services

An economically disadvantaged individual is a person who is a member of a family which either receives cash welfare payments or whose annual income in relation to family size and location does not exceed the most recently established poverty levels determined in accordance with criteria developed by the Office of Management and Budget.

Data concerning the current labor force status of the economically disadvantaged is not presently available. However, detailed data on the characteristics of economically disadvantaged job applicants of the Rhode Island Job Service is presented in the following table. A discussion of the data on this table follows in Section 7.

State of Rhode Island

Characteristics of Economically Disadvantaged and Other Job Applicants

Based on New Applicants During Fiscal Year 1981

Characteristic	Economically Disadvantaged		Non-Econ. Disadvantaged	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Age	12,219	100.0	42,844	100.0
Under 20	3,695	30.2	7,224	16.9
20-21	1,031	8.4	5,348	12.5
22-24	1,249	10.2	6,737	15.7
25-29	1,841	15.1	7,569	17.7
30-39	2,632	21.5	7,710	18.0
40-44	687	5.6	2,158	5.0
45-54	782	6.4	3,420	8.0
55-64	286	2.3	2,359	5.5
65 and over	16	0.1	319	0.7
Sex	12,219	100.0	42,844	100.0
Male	5,851	47.9	22,694	53.0
Female	6,368	52.1	20,150	47.0
Highest School Grade Completed	12,219	100.0	42,844	100.0
0- 7	901	7.4	1,441	3.4
8-11	6,111	50.0	11,518	26.9
12	3,797	31.1	18,464	43.1
Over 12	1,410	11.5	11,421	26.7
Residence	12,219	100.0	42,844	100.0
Urban	12,183	99.7	42,626	99.5
Rural	36	0.3	218	0.5

State of Rhode Island

Characteristics of Economically Disadvantaged and Other Job Applicants

Based on New Applicants During Fiscal Year 1981

Characteristic (Cont'd.)	Economically Disadvantaged Number	Economically Disadvantaged Percent of Total	Non-Econ. Disadvantaged Number	Non-Econ. Disadvantaged Percent of Total
Race	12,219	100.0	42,844	100.0
White	9,219	75.4	38,954	90.9
Black	1,655	13.5	2,151	5.0
American Indian	50	0.4	33	0.1
Other	414	3.4	247	0.6
Hispanic	851	7.0	1,407	3.3
INA	30	0.2	52	0.1
Unemployment Insurance Claimant	1,649	13.5	17,231	40.2
Veteran	877	7.2	3,844	9.0
Disabled	51	0.4	227	0.5
Vietnam-Era	348	2.8	1,633	3.8
Other Veteran Preference	1	0.0	2	0.0
All Other Veterans	93	0.8	341	0.8
Handicapped	680	5.6	1,199	2.8
Physically Disabled	600	4.9	1,156	2.7
Mentally Retarded	52	0.4	25	0.1
Mentally Restored	28	0.2	18	0.0
Food Stamp Recipient	2,260	18.5	508	1.2
Welfare Recipient	5,578	45.7	1	0.0
WIN Program Participant	4,039	33.1	0	0.0

State of Rhode Island

Characteristics of Economically Disadvantaged and Other Job Applicants

Based on New Applicants During Fiscal Year 1981

	Economically Disadvantaged		Non-Econ. Disadvantaged	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total
Characteristic (Cont'd.)				
Seasonal Farm Worker	10	0.1	1	0.0
Migrant Farm Worker	9	0.1	0	0.0
Migrant Food Processing Worker	1	0.0	1	0.0
Employment Status	12,219	100.0	42,844	100.0
Full Time	434	3.6	2,082	4.9
Part Time	533	4.4	1,378	3.2
Not Working	11,252	92.1	39,384	91.9
Job Attachment (on strike or short-term layoff)	252	2.1	3,523	8.2
TOTAL NEW APPLICANTS	12,219	100.0	42,844	100.0

Percentages may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: Employment Security Automated Reporting System Tables 06 and B06 for Fiscal Year Ending September 1981.

Section 7: Barriers to Employment of the Economically Disadvantaged and Employment Problems of Individuals Other Than the Economically Disadvantaged

Economically disadvantaged individuals frequently have a more difficult time obtaining employment than nondisadvantaged persons. Analysis of the data on the tables presented in Section 6 illustrates many of the barriers to employment that affect the economically disadvantaged more than the nondisadvantaged in the State of Rhode Island.

Race is sometimes a barrier to employment: only 5.0 percent of the nondisadvantaged active applicants were black compared to 13.5 percent of the disadvantaged. A higher percentage of disadvantaged was also observed in other nonwhite groups.

An inadequate education is a definite barrier to employment. While 69.8 percent of nondisadvantaged applicants had 12 or more years of education, only 42.6 percent of the disadvantaged were high school graduates or better. Of the disadvantaged group, 50.0 percent had only 8 to 11 years of schooling, compared to only 26.9 percent of the nondisadvantaged applicants.

A larger proportion of the disadvantaged were handicapped - 5.6 percent compared to 2.8 percent of the nondisadvantaged. Larger proportions of

both physical and mental handicaps were recorded in the disadvantaged group. Because of employment barriers such as those mentioned above, disadvantaged persons frequently lack significant work experience. This lessens their ability to compete for jobs in the labor market. There are also problems such as language barriers, lack of transportation and the need for day care services for children of economically disadvantaged mothers which further impair the job opportunities of the disadvantaged.

Many noneconomically disadvantaged persons also face significant employment problems. Some work in seasonal industries, most significantly industries which are dependent upon summer tourist trade and holiday buying. Persons working in such jobs frequently depend upon the State Job Service for referrals.

Persons unemployed because of establishment closings, product changes or technological displacement are another group requiring employment and training services. Many persons who are jobless due to plant closings may possess obsolete skills or skills for which there is no longer a demand in the area. During the recessions of the past decade, many textile jobs were lost permanently due to plant closings. Even though there has been a relative stabilization in textile employment in the past few years, persons losing their jobs in this industry must frequently seek reemployment in other occupations. These persons may require some retraining.

Veterans made up 9.0 percent of the noneconomically disadvantaged job applicants and 7.2 percent of those economically disadvantaged. Of the total economically disadvantaged veterans, 39.7 percent were Vietnam Era.

New entrants to the labor force are also a significant portion of non-disadvantaged job seekers. College and high school graduates frequently use the State Job Service as a vehicle of entry into the labor force. Returning **veterans** seeking civilian employment are another important group whom the Job Service assists in searching for jobs.

A continuing problem is that of young persons entering the labor force lacking education and/or job skills. During Fiscal Year 1981, 30.2 percent of all economically disadvantaged new applicants were under 20, while 57.4 percent had less than twelve years of education. It is very difficult for a young, unskilled applicant to find a good job in the current job market in which there is an excess of applicants. Generally, the only opportunities open to them are in low-paying, unskilled positions with little advancement potential. The 1980 recession led to even more difficulties for new and re-entrants to the labor force, since they had to compete with skilled and experienced workers who have been laid off.

- APPENDIX -

Sources of Data

Population totals and characteristics for 1970 and 1980 were obtained from the 1970 and 1980 Census of Population and Housing.

Estimates of the total population of Rhode Island for years since 1970 were obtained from Current Population Reports of the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, and the R.I. Division of Statewide Planning.

Operating statistics, establishment employment data, and unemployment estimates prepared by the Rhode Island Department of Employment Security were the major sources of current data. Unemployment estimates are prepared in accordance with the methodology required by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Data on the characteristics of job applicants was obtained from Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Tables 06, B06, 93, and 96.

Data on job openings was obtained from Job Bank summary tables.

Projections of establishment employment were derived in part from the Rhode Island Economic Model, which is managed by the Division of the Budget, Rhode Island Department of Administration.

Technical Notes and Explanatory Material

The area manpower and unemployment information in this report was compiled by the Labor Market Information Section of the Rhode Island Department of Employment Security, affiliated with the Employment and Training Administration and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Data in the report is based in part on current survey data collected from a sample of local employers, as well as information developed in the course of the normal operations of the Job Service and unemployment insurance programs operated by the Rhode Island Department of Employment Security. These data were supplemented by other information from organizations and agencies which work cooperatively with the State Job Service in the implementation of various manpower training, vocational education, anti-poverty, and welfare programs and community development activities.

An explanation of some of the technical terminology for various items discussed in the report is given below.

Labor Area

A labor area is a geographical area consisting of a central city or communities in which there is a concentration of economic activity and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residences. Basic emphasis is on the relationship between the workers'

place of residence and place of work. The labor area covered by this report is defined in Section 1.

Employment

Nonagricultural wage and salary establishment employment refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the 12th), and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. To the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period, the establishment payroll records may count a person more than once. In addition, the payroll data include incommuters who live outside the state or labor area, but no outcommuters who work outside the state or area.

"All other nonagricultural employment" includes persons who work in nonfarm industries in the area who are not on payrolls, such as the self-employed, domestic workers in private households, and unpaid family workers. Estimates for this employment component are developed on a somewhat different basis than explained above, and are based on place of residence of the persons employed.

Unemployment

Unemployment data included in this report for the State of Rhode Island and the Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket Labor Area are conceptually comparable with those released by the U.S. Department of Labor each month for the country as a whole. However, they are developed on the basis of a different procedure.

The national data are based on a sample of households throughout the country. The state and area information starts with a count of persons eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. To this total are added appropriate estimates for unemployed persons who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits and are still unemployed; persons who have delayed filing for benefits but who were not working; unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were not qualified to receive them; workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment insurance; and unemployed persons newly entering or reentering the labor force.

The area estimates thus include all workers not at work but actively seeking work in the sample week in each month, or who had made specific efforts to find a job during the past four weeks.

The unemployment data also include those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to a job, or were waiting to report to a new job to start within the following 30 days.

Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of civilian labor force.

Civilian Labor Force

Civilian labor force represents the sum of all employed persons (exclusive of the Armed Forces), the unemployed, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not considered either employed or unemployed. The employment component of the civilian labor force has been adjusted to reflect place of residence.

Both total employment and total unemployment have been adjusted or "benchmarked" to similar data for Rhode Island obtained from the Current Poputation Survey (CPS), which is the source of national employment and unemployment data. The CPS is a monthly survey of households conducted in each state. This benchmarking procedure is required by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hard-to-Fill Openings and Hard-to-Place Applicants

The information on hard-to-fill job openings and hard-to-place job applicants found in this report is based on data on job openings listed

and applicants registered for work with the Rhode Island Job Service. While such openings are in general reasonably representative of the kinds of occupations in demand in the area, Job Service unfilled openings (the total of employer orders which are on file and which have not been filled as of a particular day) may understate needs in some occupations for which hiring is normally handled through other channels such as union hiring halls. Openings unfilled for one month or more are generally considered hard-to-fill.

Job applicants registered with the Job Service are reasonably representative of the available worker supply in most occupational categories. These job seekers include unemployed persons, new and re-entrants to the labor force, and currently employed workers seeking a job change.